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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Reportage on Warsaw Pact Meeting Continues AA 1
Press Conference Held [MTI] AA 1
Follow-Up Conference Planned [Budapest] AA 1
Communique, Appeal Published AA 2
Pact Delegations Depart [MTI] AA 2
International TU Conference Held in Prague [RUDE PRAVO 6 Jun] AA 3

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

GDR, CSSR Present Guidelines on CW Negotiations [ADN] BB 1
Further Report [CTK] BB 1
Czechoslovak Security Committee Meets [Prague] BB 2
Tellalov Elected Disarmament Committee Chairman [BTA] BB 2

ALBANIA

Warsaw Pact Meeting Noted for 'Demagogic Clamor' B 1
Alia Sends Greetings to Portugal's Soares B 1

BULGARIA

Zhivkov-Led Delegation Returns From Budapest C 1
Warsaw Pact's Budapest Proposals Praised C 1
Atanasov Receives USSR Minister Afanasyev C 2
Zhivkov Outlines National Foreign Policies [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Jun] C 3

HUNGARY

Karpati Discusses Envisaged Conscription Changes F 1
More on Planned Changes F 2
Academicians Discuss Technical Development Plans F 3

POLAND

Visit to West by Bujak Case Witness Delayed [AFP] G 1
Debt Repayment Accord Reached With Western Banks G 1
Further Details [AFP] G 1
Debt Rescheduling Agreement With Netherlands G 2
British Official Discusses Proposed Loan [Jacewicz] G 2
Nieckarz Signs Documents To Rejoin IMF G 2

EEC Ban Said Part of Western 'Propaganda Campaign' G 2
Washington 'Silent' Over Kuklinski Affair [Wozniak] G 3
Commentaries View Results of Warsaw Pact Meeting G 3
West Europe Said 'Receptive' G 3
Documents on 'Europe of Peace' [Rayzacher] G 4
Environment Minister Visits Sweden, Holds Talks [Walat] G 4
PZPR Central Committee Commissions Meet 5 June G 5
Sejm Responds to Petition on Nuclear Energy G 5
Messner Addresses Technical Experts, Economists [TRYBUNA LUDU 30 May] G 8
Managers, Others Attend Conference on Exporting G 8
Wozniak Speaks [TRYBUNA LUDU 15 May] G 8
Gwiazda Address [TRYBUNA LUDU 15 May] G 9
Messner Meets Embassy Officials in Budapest G 10
Leaders Discuss Party Issues Prior to Congress [TRYBUNA LUDU 7 May] G 11
Amended Program Viewed [ZYCIE WARSZAWY 26 May] G 11
Further Talks [TRYBUNA LUDU 31 May-1 June] G 12
Armed Forces Preparation [ZYCIE PARTII 21 May] G 13
Mokrzyszczak Assessment [TRYBUNA OPOLSKA 30 Apr-1 May] G 14
Czechowicz Address [SLOWO POWSZECHNE 21 May] G 18
Gasiorowski Interviewed [ZYCIE PARTII 21 May] G 19
TRYBUNA LUDU Examines Union Membership Figures [10-11 May] G 21

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Sends Message to Waldheim After Election [SCINTEIA 11 Jun] H 1
Ceausescu Meets With EEC Representative H 1
Ceausescu Toasts Al-Jumayyil at Dinner [SCINTEIA 7 Jun] H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Presidency Discusses Nuclear Energy Program I 1
Belovski Addresses 12th Youth Congress I 1
Committee Rejects Plan To Defer Retirements I 6
Jankovic on Al-Qadhdhafi Abandoning Nonalignment I 6
Dizdarevic Holds Talks With Tanzania's Mkapa I 7
Exchanges Dinner Toasts I 7

REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT MEETING CONTINUES

Press Conference Held

LD111754 Budapest MTI in English 1658 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- A press conference was held in the press centre in Hotel Hilton on the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty on Wednesday [11 June]. Vladimir Petrovskiy, Soviet deputy foreign minister, Janos Barabas, deputy head of HSWP CC's department, and Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief of group of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, answered questions.

Appreciating the significance of the appeal for the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, Vladimir Petrovskiy stated that the call also promotes measures designed for the entire elimination of nuclear armament. The programme is an answer to claims that the proposals of the socialist countries to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons are designed to assure their alleged supremacy in conventional weapons.

Colonel General Chervov pointed out that the programme takes the fact into consideration that both the United States and the Soviet Union are able to deploy forces in Europe in a short period. Therefore the WT [Warsaw Treaty] member states propose not only to withdraw but also to dissolve units and eliminate their equipment under a joint agreement. The reductidon of armed forces and armament has to be carried out under reliable control, including control on the spot. Ivan Ganev drew attention to the fact that the proposal is an organic part of the programme of the socialist countries for the establishment of universal security.

Vladimir Petrovskiy, pointed out that the Soviet Union continues to pay special attention to summits, including the Soviet-U.S. summit. However, they are only worthwhile if they bring results and their preparation demands an appropriate international atmosphere. Janos Barabas pointed out that the WT member states expect that there will be an advance in strengthening security and economic cooperation in Europe as well as in human relations.

Follow-Up Conference Planned

LD112018 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Report on press conference at International Press Center in Budapest on 11 June]

[Text] [Begin recording of Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity] A meeting of the Political Consultative Committee was held in Budapest in 1969. On the basis of the appeal which was adopted then, the European states signed the Helsinki Final Act in 1975. We are confident that this new proposal by the Warsaw Pact could again open up a very important stage in European disarmament, advancing the all-European process. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs and general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee, speaking at the International Press Center. Soon afterwards, Hungarian, Soviet, and Bulgarian politicians and high-ranking military leaders answered journalists' questions in the press center. Some excerpts from the press conference follow.

In reply to a question by a Soviet journalist, Vladimir Petrovskiy said the present proposals have particular significance, partly because they include reductions in traditional armaments as well. This convincingly refutes the often repeated Western claim that the Warsaw Pact is only aiming at a reduction in nuclear weapons to obtain superiority in the sphere of traditional armaments. Now we are proposing a reduction in total military potential. We hope and trust that the appeal now being expressed in Budapest will contribute to Europe once again becoming the continent of the reduction in tension. In our opinion, we have put forward a realistic program for an improvement of the European situation.

Speaking about the military aspects of the question of security, Colonel General Chervov outlined the proposal that the means of delivering a strike -- the tactical aircraft and tactical missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km -- should be eliminated. The concentration of military forces should be reduced and the armies should be reduced by half a million on both sides. We are proposing that the magnitude of large military exercises should also be restricted, so that every European country should be able to feel secure from sudden and unexpected attack. Our new proposals are honest; we do not want to cheat NATO. It is, however, natural that our negotiations must not become a one way street; mutual goodwill is needed.

[Begin recording of unidentified person] We are preparing for the so-called follow-up conference in Vienna in a suitably active and initiating manner. We take it as our point of departure that in the last decade, since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, relations on our continent have significantly broadened. This expanded system of relations reflects a realization of the community of interests and to some extent our dependence on each other. It reflects that the European states are increasingly regarding themselves as being in a relationship of partnership. I think this fact demonstrates that the so-called Helsinki process, despite the standstills, at times despite the setbacks, is functioning; it has withstood the test of time. In this respect, what we are expecting from the so-called follow-up conference in Vienna is that we should make progress primarily in strengthening the security of our continent. Besides this, according to our expectations, there is scope for progress in improving mutual economic cooperation. This is justified in particular by the fact that in recent times we have noted many signs of discriminatory and protectionist endeavors -- naturally, not on our side. We can prepare for the Vienna follow-up conference with just hopes. Thank you. [end recording]

Communique, Appeal Published

For PRAVDA reports on the communique and the appeal to NATO and European states issued at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Meeting in Budapest, see the Communist Relations section of the 13 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Pact Delegations Depart

LD112015 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- The delegation that attended the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee left Budapest Wednesday [11 June] afternoon. The delegation of the Soviet Union, including Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU CC's Political Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU CC's Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministry, left first in a special plane.

The delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic, led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Republic, the Polish People's Republic, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, the German Democratic Republic, headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, and the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and head of state, left Budapest.

Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces, also left Budapest on Wednesday.

The delegations were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Aczel, Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Laszlo Marothy, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Miklos Ovari, Secretary of the Central Committee, and Istvan Sarlos, all members of the Political Committee, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, and Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, defense minister, all members of the Central Committee.

INTERNATIONAL TU CONFERENCE HELD IN PRAGUE

AU091418 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jun 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Conclusion of International Trade Union Conference"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- An international conference of secretaries of trade union federations from Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the SRV on the development of the trade unions' political and organizational work ended in Prague on Thursday [5 Jun] with the adoption of a coordination plan of multilateral cooperation in the area of trade union mass organizational work for the years 1986 to 1990. On behalf of the Central Trade Union Council, the session was attended by Miroslav Spaniel, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council. He spoke, in particular, about the activity of Czechoslovak trade unions in the period of preparations for annual meetings, which will culminate in the 11th All-Trade Union Congress next April.

In the course of the 4-day conference, its participants discussed questions concerning the position of the primary trade union organization and its role in implementing the conclusions of trade union congresses. They agreed that the trade union federations must pay constant attention to the work of primary organizations in the interest of a consistent implementation of their role as the school of management and administration and as the defender of the rights of the working people in everyday life.

GDR, CSSR PRESENT GUIDELINES ON CW NEGOTIATONS

LD062140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 6 June (ADN) -- Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister for foreign affairs, on Friday [6 June] received the ambassadors to the GDR of Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Norway. Referring to the Prague Declaration of the Chemical Disarmament Working Group of the SED, CPCZ, and SPD of 13 May 1986, in which an appeal is made to the neighboring countries of the GDR, the CSSR, and the FRG to join in the initiative for the formation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe, Kurt Nier handed over a proposal: "Principles and Guidelines for Future Negotations on the Formation of a Chemical Weapons-Free Zone in Europe." He stressed at the same time the readiness of the GDR for immediate direct contacts with government representatives of the states concerned, including Luxembourg.

The Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic, whose governments have already expressed their support for the initiative of the GDR and the CSSR for the formation of a chemical weapaons-free zone, were informed of this step.

In the conversation, Kurt Nier referred to the fact that negotiatons on this initiative could be a weighty contribution toward the banning of dangerous chemical mass destruction weapons. This is even more urgent as agreement in NATO for the production of chemical binary weapons in the United States aggravates the already tense situation. This particularly affects the negotiations on a worldwide and total ban on chemical weapons in Geneva. In view of the importance of this question, the GDR therefore resolutely backs a global ban on chemical weapons and is at the same time also working actively for regional solutions as a step in this direction. Also on Friday, a proposal with the same text was handed over to the representatives of the named states in Prague by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the CSSP.

Further Report

LD061749 Prague CTK in English 1655 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 6 (CTK) -- A document concerning guidelines for talks on establishing a chemical-free zone in Europe was handed over by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes to representatives of four countries here today.

The document called, "Principles and Main Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany on Establishing a Zone Free of Chemical Weapons in Europe," [title as received] was presented to Belgian Ambassador Hugo Walschap, Danish Ambassador Hans Jespersen, Dutch Ambassador Gerhard van Vloten, who represents also Luxembourg, and Norwegian Ambassador Georg Kran.

Jaromir Johanes expressed hope that the governments of the mentioned countries will join efforts to create a chemical-free zone in Europe, stressing that this would be a positive contribution towards the endeavour to achieve a general ban on and liquidation of chemical weapons on a worldwide scale.

CZECHOSLOVAK SECURITY COMMITTEE MEETS

LD061516 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Today in Prague, the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation heard information about the session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation and about the development at the Stockholm conference on measures for the reinforcement of trust and security and about disarmament in Europe.

It also discussed the current situation in the world and in the declaration spoke highly about the USSR's decision to again prolong the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. It emphasized that the far-reaching Soviet peace proposals represent a unique set of measures that are directed toward eliminating nuclear and all other mass destruction weapons by the end of this century and to averting the threat of the militarization of outer space.

The proposals for reducing armaments in individual areas of the world are very important for reducing international tension. Among these special initiatives is the joint proposal by the CSSR and the GDR to create a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

With the peace initiatives, the USSR and the other socialist countries demonstrate yet again that their purposeful foreign policy is in harmony with the vital interests and hopes of all nations. These interests demand that the latest peace initiatives by the USSR and the other socialist countries were positively assessed by the governments of the United States and its allies in NATO.

TELLALOV ELECTED DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

AU101213 Sofia BTA in English 1146 GMT 10 Jun 86

["Press Conference in Geneva" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Geneva, June 10 (BTA) -- Mr Konstantin Tellalov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the Conference on Disarmament, gave a press conference on the occasion of his election as a chairman of the Committee on Disarmament. Stressing the significance of the moratorium on all nuclear tests, which has been continued by the Soviet Union till August 6, Mr Konstantin Tellalov pointed out that the intentions of the U.S. to renounce SALT-2 jeopoardize the political atmosphere at the conference. Speaking about Bulgaria's policy in the field of disarmament, he stressed the initiatives for turning of the Balkans into a nuclear and chemical-weapon-free zone.

WARSAW PACT MEETING NOTED FOR 'DEMAGOGIC CLAMOR'

AU121053 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 12 Jun 86

["The Summit Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty is Over" -- ATA headline]

[TEXT] Tirana, June 12 (ATA) -- The two-day summit meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty, which was chaired by Gorbachev, ended in Budapest yesterday. At the end of the meeting the Warsaw Treaty member countries issued "a joint" communique and called on the other military bloc, NATO, and on the other European countries to reduce the conventional weapons and the armed troops in Europe. Both the communique and the "appeal" echo the latest Gorbachev's proposals on alleged disarmament and security in Europe and world, on a ban of nuclear tests, on the dismantling of the medium range nuclear missiles in Europe etc.

The demagogic clamor made this time by the Warsaw Treaty coincides with the beginning of the 10th session of the socalled Disarmament and Security Conference in Europe, in Stockholm on June 10. The Soviet social-imperialists and the American imperialists have indulged in such propaganda tricks in the past as well. The falsity of this demagogy is exposed by the daily practical acts of the two imperialist superpowers. The U.S.A. and the USSR, which have not made any concrete step towards disarmament and security. On the contrary they have further intensified the arms race by enhancing their conventional and nuclear arms arsenals.

Alia Sends Greetings to Portugal's Soares

AU101406 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 10 (BTA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Portugese Repuglic Mario Soares:

"The commemoration of your national day provides me the satisfaction on behalf of the Albanian people, The Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name to convey to you the sincere greetings and through you to the Portugese people the best wishes for their wellbeing and the country's prosperity."

ZHIVKOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST

AU111802 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] On 11 June the Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov returned from Budapest, where it took part in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Member-States. At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the delegation's members, Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Petur Mladenov, Milko Balev, Dobri Dzhurov, and Dimitur Stanishev were greeted by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and by other officials.

WARSAW PACT'S BUDAPEST PROPOSALS PRAISED

AU111723 Sofia BTA in English 1622 GMT 11 Jun 86

["Call for Decisive Steps for Peace, Security, and Disarmament" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (BTA political observer) -- The session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw-Treaty member countries which has just ended in the Hungarian capital raised a voice of reason and political responsibility and called for resolute steps for peace, security and disarmament.

The documents of the session -- the address to the NATO-member states and to all European countries including a program for limiting the armed forces and the conventional armaments in Europe, as well as the communique which has been published -- reflect the firm will of the socialist countries to avert a nuclear catastrophe and to save civilization.

The world is living in complicated and responsible times. The U.S. and NATO refuse to start on the road to curbing the arms race, to its prevention in space and to banning nuclear-weapon tests. The cardinal task of our times is to safeguard peace, to put an end to the dangerous arms race and to consolidate the international situation.

It is to this end that the Budapest decisions of the Warsaw Treaty were adopted. The aim is to establish an all-embracing system of international security not only in the military and political fields but also in the economic and humanitarian ones.

The Warsaw-Treaty states appeal for uniting the efforts in order to put an end to nuclear weapon tests, to do away on a mutual basis with the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone and to achieve concrete agreements at the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons.

The programme for saving mankind from nuclear annihilation, proposed by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15 this year, and the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which followed it, have created real possibilities for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century.

A wide-ranging and concrete programme for considerable reductions of the Amred Forces and conventional weapons in Europe has been discussed in the Hungarian capital and proposed to all European states. This idea was developed by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech at the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin. Now it has turned into an address for concrete steps.

In order to evaluate the importance of this new peaceful proposal we should consider the role of security on the European Continent in world peace. Here, in Europe, there stand opposed two three-million strong groups of Armed Forces which posses the most up-to-date tanks, missiles and aircraft. What is more, the so-called conventional weapons are being contantly up-dated. They are becoming more and more powerful and acquiring qualities close to those of the mass annihilation weapons.

There is an approximate balance in the conventional arms of NATO and of the Warsaw Treaty. But this balance is kept at a very high and dangerous level. The new proposals of the socialist countries envisage immediate and essential measures which will reduce the military confrontation in Europe, will strengthen the security on the continent. These proposals appear as a substantial addition to the programme for liquidation of the weapons for mass destruction. But they are of an independent character. Their realization would reduce the military threat in Europe and in the world.

The programme does not provide any unilateral advantages for anyone. It is bsed on the principle that the military balance must be kept at the lowest possible level, that the military potentials must be reduced to the necessary defence level. Characteristic feature of this programme is the fact that it supplies the possibility for implementation of all measures under reliable and efficient control through national technical devices, as well as through international procedures, on site inspections included.

The Budapest documents state with responsibility that the Warsaw Treaty member-states will never, in any circumstances, start military actions first against any country in Europe or in the world, if they themselves are not a target of an aggression.

The session in the Hungarian capital, which passed in the traditional atmosphere of friendship and cooperaton, at a complete unanimity, once again showed in practice the new type of political thinking in the nuclear century. The socialist countries and their defense organization, the Warsaw Treaty, undertake a new peace offensive for disarmament, for dialogue and understanding.

The call from Budapest is addressed toward the statesmen and politicians from Europe, but it is also an appeal to all social circles; to all people who love and cherish peace, who understand the great necessity of united actions for disarmament and for improvement of the international situation.

ATANASOV RECEIVES USSR MINISTER AFANASYEV

AU051535 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Sergey Afanasyev, minister of heavy and transport machine building of the USSR. Comrade Ognyan Doynov was also present at the meeting.

ZHIVKOV OUTLINES NATIONAL, FOREIGN POLICIES

AU100858 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

["Speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov," general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, at his meeting with the voters of Sofia's Dimitrov District on 6 June; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Dear voters of Sofia's Dimitrov district, comrades, citizens:

The elections in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are an important act of socialist democracy. I am also convinced that THE PRESENT ELECTIONS WILL BE A BRIGHT POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION OF THE PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO SOCIALISM, AS WELL AS OF THEIR PROFOUND CONFIDENCE IN THE BCP'S GENERAL APRIL LINE.

I am convinced that at these elections the indestructible unity between the party and people will once again manifest itself. The roots of this unity are based on our unswerving policy of subjecting everything to the people's well-being; these roots are based on true democracy and a deep respect for every citizen, for his personal dignity, and for his political will.

We can all testify as witnesses that the ELECTION CAMPAIGN PROCEEDED WITH EXCEPTIONAL ELAN. At meetings and rallies with the Fatherland Front candidates for National Assembly deputies, for mayors, and for people's councillors, the achievements of the period under review were assessed, our successes in the socialist construction of our motherland were accounted for. We, all of us, the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are fully justified in being proud of the results of our efforts. (prolonged applause) It is justified to rejoice AT THE FACT THAT THE VOTERS HAVE MANIFESTED GREAT INTEREST IN THE PROBLEMS -- regardless of whether they are of a national or local character. Thousands of specific proposals and recommendations were submitted during the election campaign. THEY SHOW THAT THE WORKERS CLASS, THE AGRICULTURAL TOILERS, AND THE PEOPLE'S INTELLIGENTSIA ARE READILY ACCEPTING THE TASKS THAT WE ARE NOW COPING WITH AS A PEOPLE AND AS A STATE.

Naturally, as on other occasions, we must now point out that we are far from being complacent. Shortcomings and difficulties were not passed over in silence during the election meetings. The working people evaluated the work of their selected candidates, strictly and critically, making this evaluation on the basis of the only correct criterion -- what has been achieved, do the candidates' words coincide with their deeds? In the cases when words did not coincide with deeds, criticism was severe but, I think, it was healthy and beneficial as well. The working people's readiness to work honestly and selflessly for the implementation of the party projects at such a moment of drastic change as the present one -- when deep, qualitative changes are awaiting us in all sectors of life -- inspires us with optimism. This readiness shows that the taks we are assigning to the people will be accomplished.

I am convinced that these tasks will also be accomplished in your district, which is named after Georgi Dimitrov, immortal son of the Bulgarian people.

IN THE PAST THE DIMITROV RAYON WAS ONE OF THE FORTRESSES OF OUR REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, OF OUR PARTY. TODAY THIS RAYON TAKES AN IMPORTANT PLACE IN THE CAPITAL'S POLITICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC LIFE. Within the period of the last mandate 254 million leva of capital investments were utilized; the working people of this rayon received over 10,000 new housing units. The programs for the development of a comprehensive environment are successfully implemented. The total modernization of the rayon and its reconstruction are in process and this will be accomplished by 1995, not by 2000 as we had previously envisaged. (applause)

This rayon, to which we have been linked since the early, hard days of struggle against fascism and capitalism, on several occasions proposed my candidacy for the National Assembly. This time you have again proposed me as candidate from your rayon for the forthcoming National Assembly. This is a great honor for me and I thank you most sincerely for this. (Stormy, prolonged applause)

Permit me to digress slightly. I recently met one of the party veterans, an old comrade of mine, who, I think, is here at the meeting. He told me: "It is easy for you Comrade Zhivkov, to accept the assignments." I answered him: "It might be true that my rank is high -- as you say -- but it is by no means easy for me." Despite the resistance and obstacles of individual departments and organs, many of the crucial problems of the Dimitrov Rayon were resolved thanks mostly to the energetic involvement of the voters themselves. It is perhaps true that I have manifested a little more partiality in this case. This is a "sin" for which I am ready to suffer criticism. (Applause, animation in the audience)

I hope you will agree with me that along with the hitherto achieved successes, the citizens of this rayon are justified in the concern with which they demand new development measures, as well as improvements in the standards of their trade, transportation, health, and cultural services. These demands are laid down as the basis of the Dimitrov Rayon plans for the National Assembly's new mandate period. These plans are great, especially as regards the economic sector.

-- priority will be given to the development of strategic trends in the economic sectors -- radio electronics and communications industry;

-- the structure of production will be perfected and the goods will be modernized;

-- new housing projects, new schools, kindergartens, and sports premises will be built.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE SELFLESS EFFORTS OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE IN OUR GLORIOUS DIMITROV RAYON WILL MAKE IT EVEN MORE BEAUTIFUL, EVEN MORE ATTRACTIVE. (Prolonged applause)

Comrades, as you know, the election campaign proceeded under the influence of the 13th BCP Congress and its decisions. The sincere dialogue with the working people from all parts of our country is, above all, a dialogue on the problems raised by the congress. THE MAIN THINGS WHICH THE PEOPLE DEMAND FROM THEIR CANDIDATES IS A HIGH SENSE OF RESPONSIBILTIY IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECTS OF THE CONGRESS.

It is 2 months since the 13th BCP Congress. They were, however, sufficient to feel the exceptional importance of this congress. With its entire work, the congress achieved the following goals:

-- it specified and enriched the party program for the construction of mature socialism; it raised the party's general April line to a new higher level;

-- it consolidated the basic goals and tasks of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and of the period up to 2000, by mapping out, in this manner, a strategy for the further progress of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, so that this country may become a highly developed socialist state capable of meeting the challenge of the 21st century.

The 13th BCP Congress defined as a strategic course at the current stage the implementation of the scientific-technical revolution and, on this basis, the acceleration of the rate of our economic development.

As early as during the congress discussions we correctly came to the conclusion that there should be a move toward accelerating the rate of development with regard to the two 5-year plan periods -- that is, up to 1995 -- and increasing national income and, accordingly, social labor productivity 2-2.5 times, and 3-3.5 times in the period up to 2000.The struggle for high and stable rates has always been the chief goal of our economic policy throughout the April period. Thanks to these high rates, we succeeded in overcoming the country's economic backwardness and implementing its industrialization. We achieved a large production potential for the size of our country. We succeeded in ensuring our active and efficient participation in the international socialist division of labor. We succeeded in improving the people's living standard.

Marx's postulate about the dialectics of the historical process is well-known: The development of each phenomenon logically reaches the point at which it no longer has a place in its own shell. Today, we have reached a limit in many respects where we need qualitatively new solutions. We can no longer be satisfied with the rates that characterized our former development.

Why is this so? Because, as regards their economic character, these solutions are marked by the past. It is also because the factors used to achieve these solutions in the past have exhausted their possibilities. Something that is of particular importance, in this respect, is the fact that the question of accelerating the rates of speed must be resolved on a qualitatively new basis. The quality of the new growth can be achieved only through contemporary scientific-technical progress, through profound changes in the structure and organization of production, and through the further development and perfection of socialist democracy.

Our strategy for a qualitatively new growth is based upon the following factors:

-- this strategy relies on the objective laws of social development, on the laws of scientific-technical revolution;

-- this strategy is coordinated with the stage achieved in our country's comprehensive development, with the strong economic and scientific-technical, as well as cadres', potential created in our country;

-- this strategy is well prepared and coordinated with the party's theoretical and practical work following the 12th BCP Congress, and in particular with the postulates of the February 1985 and January 1986 Plenums of the BCP Central Committee.

I would like to repeat that WE MUST ACHIEVE THE GOALS WE HAVE ASSIGNED OURSELVES BY ALL MEANS. There can be no retreat in this respect. -- Because, if we retreat, we will waste time as regards the rate of development, we will be lagging behind, we will miss the opportunity to provide timely solutions for the social problems of man and society. -- There can be no retreat from the international viewpoint either. If we retreat, we will become unequal partners in the socialist community, as well as in the international division of labor. Such a retreat is not in the interest of the common front of the forces of peace and social progress.

IN ASSUMING QUALITATIVELY NEW TASKS, WE ARE AWARE OF THE FACT THAT THEY WILL BE FULFILLED. This confidence we are inspired with comes from the long struggles waged by the party and from its ability to fulfill the pledges assumed in our promises to the people. Once upon a time, in the dawn of the socialist movement, we promised that we would lead the workers class struggle to the victorious socialist revolution.

This was a pledge worthy of a proletarian and revolutionary Marxist party. This is a pledge we have fulfilled. (Stormy, prolonged applause)

The party has led the people in the construction of new life, convinced that we are accomplishing within decades things that other peoples, under different historical conditions, needed centuries to achieve. We have implemented this conviction of ours into deeds. (Stormy applause)

In 1956, restoring the Leninist principles and norms of social life, our BCP mapped out a line of dynamic development of socialist society, a line of transforming Bulgaria into a developed industrial-agrarian, socialist state. We implemented these projects as well. (Stormy applause)

Let us recall a few statistical data about this country's development within the last 30 years. In 1985 national income increased 7.8 times compared with 1956; in this connection capital investments increased over 12.5 times, basic funds reached 104.4 billion leva, and social labor productivity increased over 8.4 times during the same period. The average annual wages increased from 778 leva in 1956 to 2550 leva in 1985. The social consumption funds per capita of the population reached 864 in 1985. Considerable successes were attained in the cultural sector, in satisfying Bulgarian citizens' intellectual needs. There has been a transformation in the appearance of our country, with its beautiful villages and modern cities.

PERMIT ME, DEAR COMRADES, TO EXPRESS OUR MOST SINCERE GRATITUDE TO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF SOCIALISM IN BULGARIA, TO ALL GENERATIONS OF BUILDERS OF OUR NEW LIFE, FOR THEIR SELFLESS EFFORTS, FOR THEIR UNIQUE CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE FOR THE UPSURGE OF OUR SOCIALIST MOTHERLAND. (Prolonged applause)

Comrades, we are well acquainted with the festive atmosphere of our elections. This bright atmosphere is marked by our national character, by our political traditions, which are based on the socialist way of life.

THE PLATFORM OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT AT THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS IS BASED ON THE DECISIONS OF THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS. The working people in our country are well aware of what all this means. We do not need vain agitation in order to convince people that our line of policy is correct. The feverish excitement of elections and the publicity with which the bourgeoisie covers the anti-democratic character of elections in the capitalist world is alien to us. Our efforts are aimed at different goals: listening to the people's voice, not disregarding even one useful proposal, developing the living creative efforts of the masses. Our efforts are not subjected to opportunist, political considerations, they are not aimed at social experiments that are an end in themselves. Not political demagogy, but the CONSTANT, ACTIVE CONCERN FOR MAN, HIS DEVELOPMENT AND INTELLECTUAL UPSURGE, HIS BETTER AND HAPPIER LIFE -- THIS IS THE CORE OF OUR SOCIAL POLICY. (Applause)

Socialism opens up ever increasing opportunities to us through working efforts that expand the people's unlimited strength and capacities. In waging a struggle for a new world our society ever increasingly offers conditions for the triumph of the talents and the creative boldness of our people. Social needs of a socialist type are some of our most precious assets. Such assets are: the right to work, free health care and free education, equal rights for both men and women, freedom of religion, and so forth.

WE ARE NOW STRIVING FOR OUR SOCIAL POLICY TO ENCOMPASS ALL ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL POSITION OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND TOTAL SELF-IMPLEMENTATION OF MAN, WE ARE NOW STRIVING FOR AN EVER GROWING SATISFACTION OF THE PEOPLE'S EVER INCREASING NEEDS. This policy is efficient because it is based on the relation between what man gives to society and what he obtains from it. This policy will be the more efficient, the more fully we implement this principle. THIS IS SO, BECAUSE AT THE PRESENT STAGE OF OUR DEVELOPMENT SOCIAL EQUALITY IS BASED ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS ACCORDING TO THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF LABOR.

We openly and unmistakably declare: There can be no free gifts for anybody. No one should rely upon the hope that his own income and social assets will increase without his own contribution in producing more and better goods, without his own contribution to the material and cultural assets of life in our society. (applause)

It is in this spirit that we are developing the basic trends of our social policy. Measures are expected to be adopted in the following sectors:

-- in the comprehensive satisfaction of the material, social, and intellectual needs of man in accordance with his purchasing power;

-- in the further, more direct connection between invested labor and the results of work. In this connection we will perfect the organization of workers' wages and extensively apply the piece work principle, as well as other progressive forms of remuneration;

-- in intensifying the material incentive for creative workers and frontranking workers in the field of technical progress, for scientists, technologists, specialists, and highly qualified workers;

-- in consolidating the vital strength of our nation through the further development of health care, mass physical culture, and recreation;

-- in increasing the birthrate and the care for the growing, young generations;

-- in further consolidating the socialist family;

-- in improving social security for senior citizens, pensioners, and invalids;

-- in solving the acute housing problems in certain areas of our country.

-- in consistently providing the educational, professional, and cultural development of the young generation and its communist education.

As you can see, IN THE SECTOR OF SOCIAL POLICY WE HAVE ASSIGNED OURSELVES SPECIFIC, VITALLY IMPORTANT TASKS. THE CHIEF CONDITION FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION, AS I HAVE ALREADY STRESSED, IS THE WORK ACCOMMPLISHED BY EVERYONE OF US -- IN THE PLANTS, IN AGRICULTURE, IN SCIENCE, IN ADMINISTRATION AND IN PUBLIC SERVICES, IN THE CULTURAL SECTOR, AND IN EDUCATION.

Comrades, the tasks we have mapped out are complicated and involve great responsibilities. However, we HAVE THE CORRECT STRATEGY for their solution. This strategy is specified as regards scientific development and technological innovations, the modernization and reorganization of the existing plants. The elaboration of new approaches and new projects for the implementation of the strategy in the fields of raw material energy bases, in electronics and microelectronics, in biotechnologies and chemical industry, in transportation, and so forth is one of our tasks, aimed at a real contribution to the acceleration of our development.

We also determine the criteria and conditions that must ensure a qualitative new economic growth, as well as the achievement of world standards and a highly competitive character for our production on the international markets. We are working to provide real, economic conditions for the producers so they may work under conditions of socialist self-management and socialist competition on the markets. The workers collective is becoming established as a manager of socialist property.

Due to this, its rights are being extended, and grass-roots democracy is being developed.

In following our strategic line we by no means underestimate tasks that are of great urgency, that do not brook any delay. I intend to have fuller and more efficient use of existing production plants; the efficient utilization of working time and the limitation of fluctuation in manpower; the solution of the problem of spare parts and coordinated deliveries; and the preference of the material-technical supplies on an economic basis, on the basis of saving materials, energy, and labor resources. We need efficient measures in order to improve quality and expand the variety of mass consumer goods. In this connection we are confronted with a series of DIFFICULTIES AND SHORTCOMINGS THAT ARE OF A SUBJECTIVE CHARACTER IN PARTICULAR. Such shortcomings reflect upon the reorganization of the economic organizations, upon planning activities, upon the organization of production and management, and last, but not least, upon the methods and style of work.

We now must mobilize all workers collectives in implementing the plan, as is envisaged by the state orders for production. The new conditions under which we are working require us to enhance the role of the counterplan with a view to enabling the workers collectives to reveal all their real possibilities land inner resources for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan. At the same time we are assessing THE OBJECTIVE NEGATIVE FACTORS. I am talking about the drought, about efforts to obstruct the normal development of international trade and international tourism, about efforts to intensify trade, and about restrictions in the technological field. As is known we are conducting a frank dialogue on all these questions within the party, state, economic, and social organizations in our country. In our work and struggle against shortcomings and distortions, we are correctly relying upon the interest and the active contribution of all social strata. This is because we need not only the implementation of readymade decisions adopted by the leading organs, but also the independent, creative efforts of every single workers collective, of every single working individual. As we have stated on other occasions, it is particularly important now to promote talented people, bold people, those who listen to the people's voice, and those who live with the needs of the workers collectives.

The time of routine appeals, of outdated approaches and methods has passed. The people are rallied and inspired by clear and feasible goals. They are striving for resolute and consistent actions. We cannot advance with lenience, with forgiveness for all shortcomings and mistakes. (applause) We cannot achieve progress if we continue to tolerate misunderstood parochialism and departmental interests.

IN OUR SOCIETY, EVERYTHING IS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE PEOPLE, THROUGH THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE IN OUR SOCIETY. This is why it is more than ever necessary to CONDUCT A PERMANENT AND HONEST DIALOGUE ON ALL QUESTIONS. We should not be afraid that this dialogue may sometimes become sharp, unpleasant, even controversial. Is not life itself made up of various contradictions and conflicts? The problem is not to escape controversies, but to stand on the side of and protect the progressive elements. That is why we are striving to free ourselves of all manifestations of outward shows, of boastfulness and self-praise in our accountability reports. That is why we encourage and will continue to encourage criticism and self-criticism as a motive force for socialist social development.

OUR SUCCESSES WILL BE THE GREATER, THE MORE CONSISTENTLY WE IMPLEMENT THE SLOGAN OF THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS IN PRACTICAL LIFE: ORGANIZATION AND ORDER, DISCIPLINE AND RESPONSIBILITY. (Prolonged applause) I REPEAT ONCE AGAIN: THE MAIN THING IS TO ACHIEVE A DRASTIC CHANGE IN OUR WORK, TO ENSURE -- THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVE, INTENSE, AND DISCIPLINED LABOR -- A QUALITATIVELY NEW ECONOMIC GROWTH ON THE BASIS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. (prolonged applause)

Comrades, the forthcoming elections are taking place in an exceptionally complex international situation. A completely real threat of annihilation hangs over world civilization. So many nuclear, chemical, and other kinds of weapons have accumulated that in a possible war they could destroy not only separate countries, but all of mankind. Despite this, the arms race is continuing.

The aggressive imperialist circles are designing plans for a sudden first strike from earth, sea, and space, aimed at destroying our socialist system. These designs are of course illusionary because in a nuclear war there can be no victors and defeated.

Therefore, the basic question is how to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. We must take into consideration the new realities while continuing our struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente. WE MUST ERECT A WATERSHED BETWEEN THE MILLIONS WHO ARE AWARE OF THE NEED TO PREVENT A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE, AND THE HANDFUL OF WARMONGERS AND THEIR SUPPORTERS, BLINDED BY THEIR CRUDE CLASS INTERESTS. This is so because today there are huge forces and very large circles that are interested in saving peace.

Where is Bulgaria's place in this tense and explosive century? What is the direction of our efforts? WE ARE FOR UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG NATIONS, AND FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE BETWEEN STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS. We are for dialogue and for solving problems, including the problem of security, by peaceful means alone.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, as a member of the Warsaw Pact, will further struggle to expand contacts among states, and for friendship and understanding among nations. We shall continue to struggle to save human civilization and safeguard peace.

WE WARMLY GREET THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS PEACE PROGRAM AND COMRADE MIKHAIL GORBACHEV'S COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSALS TO GRADUALLY REDUCE AND LIQUIDATE NUCLEAR AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS BY THE END OF THE CENTURY, LIMIT ARMS AND FORCES IN EUROPE, CONSTSRUCT A RELIABLE SYSTEM OF VERIFICATION, AND SO FORTH. The Soviet proposals outline a sensible alternative, which guarantees the peaceful future of mankind. (stormy, prolonged applause)

Deeply adhering to the principles of internationalism, the BCP attaches a great importance to developing mutual relations with all socialist countries and to its relations with the international communist and workers movement.

The principles upon which we construct our relations with the developing countries are well known, namely, solidarity, cooperation, and mutual assistance. We are striving to develop our relations with the capitalist countries on a mutually beneficial basis.

FOR UNDERSTANDABLE REASONS, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA PAYS SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ITS BALKAN POLICY. Our policy is consistent and constructive and aims at expanding good-neighborliness and cooperation with the Balkan countries and peoples and toward strengthening peace and security in the region in which we live.

The situation in the Balkans continues to be relatively stable. Recently, however, there have been frequent attempts by imperialism to undermine confidence and create tension between individual Balkan states. We do not close our eyes to these attempts. We hope relations between the Balkan countries will withstand the present tests. We not only declare our conviction in this respect, but shall continue to energetically work to:

--turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone;

-- sign bilateral agreements with all Balkan states, which are to include a code on good-neighborliness;

-- develop a treaty between the Balkan states on ecological defense, and adopting a collective appeal to all European countries and peoples on this matter;

-- further develop multilateral cooperation in all areas of mutual interest.

Such is our country's creative approach to the efforts to strengthen peace and security in Europe and the world. (Stormy, prolonged applause)

Comrades, we are living in a stormy and fateful time. Every nation that wants to have a worthy place under the sun at the beginning of the 21st century already clearly realizes that the cardinal questions of its future will be solved in the next 15 years.

This is a short period of time that history has given us, and it does not tolerate any delay or postponement from today to tomorrow.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA HAS CLEAR HISTORICAL ADVANTAGES IN ITS RACE WITH TIME. There is our socialist system and its great possibilities to rally and direct the forces of society and its labor, scientific, and economic potential.

There is our heroic and industrious Bulgarian people.

There is the 900,000 strong party of the Bulgarian Communists, the inspiration and organizing power of our progress.

There is our loyal ally -- the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, the Trade Unions, the Dimitrov Komosol, and the other mass, public, and creative organizations.

There is the Fatherland Front, for whose platform we shall vote on 8 June. (Stormy, prolonged applause)

The power of world socialism and the might of the Soviet Union are on your side. All those who are struggling for peace and social progress are on our side.

Dear compatriots: I appeal to all of you to give as one your votes to the candidates of the Fatherland Front, in the name of the happiness and prosperity of our people. (Stormy, prolonged applause)

Long live our dear motherland and may it flourish -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

(All rise and chant spontaneous slogans and applaud the BCP -- the inspiration and organizing power of our progress; revolutionary songs resound)

KARPATI DISCUSSES ENVISAGED CONSCRIPTION CHANGES

LD121806 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Two Parliamentary committees are holding sessions today.

It was said at the Defense Committee sessions that 10-12 percent of those liable for military service are unfit for service. Next year, it is expected that the system of calling up young people accepted to university or college will change. We shall hear the details from our correspondent, Gabor Dombovari:

The National Assembly adopted the law on national defense 10 years ago. The minister reported this morning on the implementation of the law, and said that the law was created a decade ago in order to adjust to the changes that had taken place in society, and also so that Hungarian national defense could contribute to the preservation of peace. Unfortunately, over the past 10 years tension has intensified in international politics and the process of detente has slowed down. Accordingly, Hungarian Defense Minister Ferenc Karpati spoke about the peace initiatives of the socialist countries and the Soviet Union and about the proposals made in the interest of halting the arms race. There is a need for the further development of national defense; the law has served and serves this well.. Neither is there a need in the future for changing or amending it. the minister said.

In connection with training he added that the introduction of classes in national defense schools lays good foundations for the mental preparation and defense training of young people.

Ferenc Karpati then mentioned that general compulsory military service meets with the understanding of citizens. The young people entering the Army meet the requirements; they stand their ground well when fulfilling serious tasks. Naturally, problems also arise, although the number of young people who enter the Army with criminal records is negligible. Recruits undergo a special process during their service; their thinking in most cases is shaped successfully, the minister said, since they are discharged as more adult people.

Here are another three thoughts from the minister's report: From next year, it is expected that the system of conscripting young people who enter with preliminary acceptance to universities and colleges will change. In certain professions, the students will be able to choose where and what unit they will enter after starting or ending university studies.

Ferenc Karpati spoke also about the physical condition of young people. Roughly 10-12 percent of those liable to military service are physically unfit for service, and that is a lot. It is the task not just of national defense, but of all of society to change this. Sports must play a much greater role among youth.

Finally, the minister spoke with appreciation about the work of the so-called construction corps, since the soldiers provice very great help at various large projects in road construction and in agriculture.

This is described well by a statistic: They do 5 billion forints worth of work annually. Obviously, it is thanks to this that the provisions, feeding and barracks accomodation of soldiers have improved considerably in recent years.

The debate on the minister's reports continues.

More on Planned Changes

LD122335 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] From next year it will probably be possible to serve without a break the year and a half of military service after university. After the session of the National Defense Committee of the National Assembly the Minister of Defense gave a statement to our correspondent, Gabor Dombovari.

[Dombovari] The National Defense Act was adopted by the National Assembly 10 years ago. Defense minister Ferenc Karpati, speaking in an interview after the morning committee session, said the following when he analyzed the experiences of the past years:

[Begin recording] [Karpati] We have made considerable progress in the strengthening and development of the defense of the Hungarian people's republic. And I think that the fact that the act is thorough, that it needs no change, points to a substantive result. [end recording]

[Dombovari] Speaking about educational issues, the minister said that the introduction of national defense classes in schools lays a good foundation for the mental preparations and defense education of young people. He then mentioned that general compulsory military service meets with the understanding of citizens. Young people entering the service fulfill the requirements and stand their ground well in carrying out serious tasks. After this the minister made an announcement affecting a good many young people. From next year it is expected that the system of calling up young people who enter with preliminary acceptance to universities and colleges will change because they will be given a choice as to when they may serve their military service.

[Begin recording] [Karpati] The 18 months of military service is applicable to everyone. Regarding those young people who after their secondary school will continue their studies at universities or polytechnics we must find certain other methods to coordinate the possibility of their studying successfully with their being able, at the same time, to satisfy this military service duty. Until now the situation was that a proportion of these young people, a decisive majority of the would-be university students, carried out a 1-year military service before the start of university; then after completing university they were drafted in for a 2-month military serivce. Those, who -- and this applies to the great mass of them -- went to polytechnics, did their 18 months of military service after the completion of the polytechnic course. Those who hitherto served in the Army as provisional higher education students, should be able -- we are endeavoring to create such a situation -- to choose themselves, whether this same system should continue or, there will be those who will chooose to first continue study, complete universities and then after completion enter the army for the 18 months of service. [End recording]

This must be changed but, as the minister said, this was the task not only of national defense but that of the entire society. Sports must play a far greater role in the circle of the young. Has there been progress in recent years? Are the young more healthy?

[Begin recording] [Karpati] Regretfully we are not observing any improvement here. We hope that in the entire life style of young people, the young generation -- not only regarding sports activities although sports activities have a very great role -- a positive change will take place with a positive effect on their health and physical condition. We must subject every young man entering the service to a serious medical examination, and regretfully our experiences in this regard are not good. [End recording]

Finally the minister spoke in praise of the work of the so-called construction corps, because the soldiers provide very great help at the various large projects, road buiding and in agriculture. A single statistic characterized this: every year they carry out work worth 5 billion forints.

ACADEMICIANS DISCUSS TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

LD122330 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] What is primarily needed to accelerate technical progress is the further development of the reform of economic management. This was said by Academician Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at a consultation which began in Szekesfehervar and will last 2 days. The title of this theoretical consultation is: Technical Development and Social Progress. He pointed out that taking into account the material situation in the country a sufficient sum of money from the state budget is spent on the various research programs. Presently it is not the lack of money which is the prime hindrance to technical development but the fact that enterprises are not materially interested in applying new technologies. Therefore the economic environment must change first of all, said the secretary.

Academician Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the National Technical Development Committee, said that in the current 5-year plan period those industrial branches were being developed where investment is repaid relatively rapidly. Accordingly, the processing industry and the agricultural sector have been singled out. The proposition of the machine industry, chemical industry, and telecommunication investments will increase while at the same time the proportions of investments in metallurgy will decrease by half. The proportions of investments in mining, the electric power industry, and the constructon industry remain the same.

Academician Gyoergy Vajda, director of the Electric Power Industry Research Institute, has called attention to the fact that the system of material incentives must be changed so that in the long term it will be profitable for enterprises to develop technically; this will require comprehensive price, wage, and tax reform.

Academician Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, familiarized his audience with his department's plans. According to the plans Hungary will increase the shared proportion of products which may be produced and consumed in an energy-saving way over the next 5 years. We shall continue to build the Paks atomic power station; we shall begin reconstructing the heating power stations and modernization of the structure of steel production.

VISIT TO WEST BY BUJAK CASE WITNESS DELAYED

AU111644 Paris AFP in English 1638 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 11 (AFP) -- Bronislaw Geremek, internationally-known historian and a witness in the Bujak case, has been prevented by secret police from leaving Poland, he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here Wednesday.

Mr. Geremek was due in France last week but his departure was delayed by police, who questioned him about Zbigniew Bujak, the Solidarity underground chief arrested May 31 after four-and-a-half years underground.

Mr. Geremek, interrogated seven times by Polish secret police, told AFP he expected to be called in again for more questioning Friday.

His situation was raised Wednesday by two senior French Foreign Ministry diplomats during a meeting with Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski. The diplomats are in a mission to improve bilateral relations.

Mr. Geremek, an aide to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and friend of French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, was due to visit Holland and France. He was to receive an honorary doctorate from Utrecht University and meet with Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek.

DEBT REPAYMENT ACCORD REACHED WITH WESTERN BANKS

LD121237 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Talks in Vienna between the Polish Commerce Bank and a group of Western banks have ended with the signing of a memorandum on Polish debt due for repayment in 1986-87. Payments had been deferred for 4 years. At the same time, agreement was reached on a reduction in the cost of credit. A basic agreement will be signed in August at a meeting to be held in Munich.

Further Details

AU121614 Paris AFP in English 1611 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna, June 12 (AFP) -- Western banking representatives and officials from Poland's Handlowy Bank for foreign trade have signed an accord here to reschedule nearly two billion dollars in Poland's commercial debt falling due this year and next, a communique from Creditanstalt-Bankverein of Austria said here Thursday.

Banking sources said the accord covers 800 million dollars in commercial debt coming due in 1986 and 1.2 billion dollars in 1987. Details and payment deadlines will be settled in informal negotiations, they added.

Poland's overall commercial debt amounts to more than seven billion dollars, of which 1.2 billion will be due in 1988. The country's total foreign debt, made up of commercial and government to government loans, has been estimated at around 30 billion dollars.

Delegates from several hundred creditor banks in 18 countries took part in rescheduling negotiations here this week.

DEBT RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT WITH NETHERLANDS

LD122143 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] An agreement on rescheduling Polish debt obligations and contracts with the Netherlands for 1982-84 was signed in Amsterdam. The amount of the deferred debt is $200 million. Further conditions to fully normalize financial and credit relations between Poland and the Netherlands were also discussed.

BRITISH OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PROPOSED LOAN

LD101956 Warsaw PAP in English 1806 GMT 10 Jun 86

[By PAP correspondent Tadeusz Jacewicz]

[Text] London, June 10: The offer of new official loans for Poland reflects progress in repaying the dues to British and other foreign creditors, a foreign office spokesman has told PAP.

The Foreign Office and the Department of Trade and Industry have not specified the size of the proposed credit but informed sources quote 20 million pounds. The loan is to be guaranteed by the Exports Credit Guarantee Department which gives the credit an official character.

The fact of offering the loan to Poland reflects an atmosphere of improvement following a period of credit blockade imposed on Poland in February of 1982. Financial circles in London stress that the atmosphere surrounding the financial cooperation with Poland has improved which was prompted by Poland's admission to the International Monetary Fund, also noting Warsaw's constructive approach to the negotiations on the Polish debt, including the government-guaranteed credits and those drawn from commercial banks.

NIECKARZ SIGNS DOCUMENTS TO REJOIN IMF

LD121840 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Poland has regained its membership of the IMF. Several hours ago, in Washington, Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz, signed documents concerning Poland's accession to the fund and an agreement with the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, with the government's authorization. Poland is a cofounder of both institutions. The present acceptance of its resolution concerning participation in both prestigious bodies belonging to the UN system is an expression of the realistic approach of the majority of member states to cooperation with us. Its practical effect may be to remove the remains of the isolation whose imposition on Poland was attempted in recent years.

EEC BAN SAID PART OF WESTERN 'PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN'

LD112355 Warsaw PAP in English 1024 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 11: Polish Foreign Trade Vice-Minister Andrzej Dorosz told United Peasants' Party daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY the EC ban on food imports from Poland, which expired May 31, had been unjustified by actual radiation levels here.

He said the ban should be viewed against a Western media propaganda campaign which had prompted negative attitudes towards Polish food products, resulting in the ban that has cost Poland 45-50 million dollars in unearned profit.

"To meet the higher EC standards, Poland has introduced food tests for cesium 134 and 137, tailoring their procedure as well as contents of safety certificates on food along suggestions from EC experts," the minister told the daily.

"Analyses made so far have confirmed that average amount of those elements in Polish food and agricultural products is far lower than the EC standards," he said.

"But Poland is not very like to get back to the expected level of food exports, as it is hard to estimate how long it will take to overcome the psychological hang-up caused with Western consumers," the foreign trade vice-minister said.

WASHINGTON 'SILENT' OVER KUKLINSKI AFFAIR

LD112325 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Report by correspondent Grzegorz Wozniak from New York]

[Text] Not having any convincing arguments, official Washington has fallen silent in the so-called Kuklinski case. However the weekly press has returned to the case. TIME underlines that the State Department has been unable to deny that Kuklinski was a U.S. agent. He was evacuated from Poland by the CIA before the introduction of martial law and he is staying in the United States under an assumed name. TIME also quotes another extract of a statement by State Department spokesman in which he admits that the United States did indeed have information about the activities of the constitutional authorities of Poland, and TIME repeats the spokesman's statement that this information was incomplete.

When confronted with facts -- facts which the State Department also cannot deny -- this last thesis is clearly false, while the activities of the United States in the latter months of 1981 are politically and morally repulsive.

COMMENTARIES VIEW RESULTS OF WARSAW PACT MEETING

West Europe Said 'Receptive'

LD112300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The basic documents of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which ended in Budapest today, will be published in tomorrow's papers.

For our part, we believe that it is most likely the proposal of the Warsaw Pact states will fall on receptive ground in Western Europe. It is now not only societies, but governments too, who are asking fundamental questions about the fate prepared for them by the policy of the Washington hawks.

One may suppose that the societies of Western Europe will demand from their governments, and those governments will demand from their U.S. allies and bosses a businesslike approach to the questions arising from Budapest.

Documents on 'Europe of Peace'

LD120852 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 11 Jun 86

[By Pap journalist Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, June 11: The leaders of the seven Warsaw Treaty member states proposed methods of ensuring infallible security, overcoming division of the continent and friendly cooperation and good neighbourhood to all European nations in Budapest. In two documents published after the two-day debates, they concentrated chiefly on opposing a policy of force to the great idea of universal system of international security by way of political dialogue and negotiations.

Specifying and explaining what Mikhail Gorbachev said on this subject in Berlin April 18, the Budapest message offers a considerable reduction in important components of land troops and the striking tactical airforce and nuclear operational and tactical weapons with the range of up to 1,000 kilometres. The mesage proposes to implement reduction of the conventional armed potential gradually, constantly preserving balance on a lowered level of armed forces and armaments. As a preliminary step, the message suggests to reduce Warsaw Treaty and NATO troops by 100-150,000 people on each side in the period of 1-2 years.

The Budapest document proposes to adopt a number of security and confidence building measures. They include reduction of holding big military exercises, the creation of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons, gradual limitation of the activity of both alliances, at the same time establishing cooperation between them on the reduction of armaments as well as on reaching disarmament, and the introduction of observation of the activity of troops remaining after the reduction.

The consequences of this initiative are manifold. For the first time the talks would cover conventional armed potentials, although lying in the outskirts of the main zone of confrontation in the center of Europe, but playing an enormously important role in the equilibrium of East-West forces.

After all, growing mobility of these potentials decreases to an increasingly greater extent their peripheral character from the point of view of a threat of a sudden attack. Also for the first time, an influential group of neutral and non-aligned states would sit at the table of disarmament negotiations. The group could play the role of a builder of bridges between members of military alliances in Europe opposing one another.

Thus, in this sense, the Budapest offer of socialist states opens up an entirely new chapter in efforts aimed to create Europe of peace.

ENVIRONMENT MINISTER VISITS SWEDEN, HOLDS TALKS

LD120822 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 11 Jun 86

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, June 11: Polish Minister of National Environment Protection and Natural Resources Stefan Jarzebski has visited Sweden at the invitation from Swedish Minister of Environment Birgitta Dahl.

During the visit, the Swedish side expressed interest in the initiative of Wojciech Jaruzelski calling for the elimination of obstacles in exchange of equipment and technology in the field of environment protection.

The interest of the Swedish side and Polish proposals permit to forecast that the proposed closer cooperation in the field will actually develop and bring concrete results.

All planned undertakings will be included in a currently prepared two year, Polish-Swedish cooperation development programme in environment protection. The talks will continue during minister Dahl's visit to Poland.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSIONS MEET 5 JUNE

AU100731 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 6 June publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 300-word report on a meeting of the PZPR Central Control Commission Presidium held on 5 June. The Presidium assessed the work of voivodship control commissions on the basis of a report prepared by Central Control Commission working parties and concluded that "the majority of voivodship control commissions are accurately identifying and correctly arriving at general conclusions concerning the causes of irregularities and their implications."

The same issue of TRYBUNA LUDU publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 600-word report on a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Agricultural Commission held on 5 June. The meeting, which was chaired by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek, focused on party work and the level of party membership on state and cooperative farms. It was noted that skilled workers comprise the majority of party members on state farms (72 percent), that party activity on state farms had increased, and that state farm party organizations had responded well to the opportunities created by the economic reform. Similar trends were noted in the cooperative farm sector, where party organizations exist on 70 percent of farms and party membership totals 20,000.

The TRYBUNA LUDU of 6 June also publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 500-word report on a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Education and Science Commission held on 4 and 5 June. The commission met to discuss the need to improve training programs for the teaching profession, the continuing shortage of suitably qualified teachers of certain subjects at the elementary school level, and the unpopularity of teaching posts in the countryside.

SEJM RESPONDS TO PETITION ON NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD121824 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 12 -- In connection with a petition sent to the Sejm (Polish parliament) from Bialystok (north-east Poland) and concerning the peaceful use of nuclear energy we are publishng the abridged version of the Sejm's reply signed by chairman of the Science and Technological Progress Committee, Prof Zbigniew Puzewicz:

In mid-May the Polish Sejm received a petition signed by 2974 people, inhabitants of Bialystok, and concerning peaceful use of nuclear energy. The authors of the petition, feeling anxious about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, are demanding the stopping of construction of the nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec until several conditions are met, among which the most important is the placing of all industrial projects using nuclear energy under the supervision of the Internatinal Atomic Energy Agency and application of the tested and most sophisticated safety systems at the time.

We are convinced that the citizens who have put their signatures under the petition are motivated by a true care for the future of the country and its inhabitants. At the same time, and this should be kept in mind, the disaster which afflicted the nations of the Soviet Union has been used by some persons and centres in the capitalist world for propaganda action with clearly anti-Soviet edge.

The reaction of the Polish authorities to the Chernobyl breakdown is commonly known. The Polish Government has shown maximum concern for the health of its citizens. It is also understandable that, aside from the necessary prophylactics, the state authorities do not cease to see all the issues tied with using atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They are also subjects of interest for the Polish Sejm.

The Committee of Science and Technological Progress of the Polish Sejm at a meeting on May 28, 1986, heard information supplied by the chairman of the State Atomistics Agency on the currente state of work concerning the construction of a nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec, the principles governing the location andconstruction of nuclear plants in general and binding rules in the sphere of radiological safety.

The introduction of nuclear energy to the national economy at the turn of the eighties is a necessity stemming from Poland's fuel-power balance.

Work concerning the directions of developing the fuel-power economy till the year 2000 and till 2020 as guidelines shows that applying nuclear energy is indispensable in the face of the limited possibilities to further increase the extraction of fuels from domestic resources, of a lack of possibilties to increase liquid fuel imports and in the midst of difficulties in railway transport as well as against the background of threats to the natural environment posed by the development of conventional power sources.

Because of the existing deficits of crude oil and natural gas, satisfy ing the growing needs of the power industry for fuels can be achieved exclusively through hard coal, lignite and nuclear power. The increase in supplies of hard coal for the power industry does, however, have its limits.

As far as lignite is concerned, apart from the existing mines and the currently constructed Belchatow mine, there is a lack of easily accessible new beds to be extracted.

The hydrological potential of Polish rivers (about 12 billion kw annually) is also small.

And thus, nuclear fuels are the only long-term source of energy thanksto which the power industry can develop.

Practical possibilities of using nuclear energy have born the need and become a basis for the Sejm's adopting a complex system regulating relations occurring in the area of peaceful use of nuclear energy for the socio-economic needs of Poland.

Because of the possibility of occurrence of the danger of contamination, special attention is devoted in the Polish (legal - PAP) system to procedures connected with the location, designing, constructio, putting into operation and exploitation of a nuclear installation.

Article 15 on the "Nuclear Law" states that this "requires application of technological and organizational solutions which, in the light of achievements of science and technology, are indispensable in order to prevent, at every stage of exploitation and in emergency situations, the endangering of persons operating such an installation, other persons or environment." Article 18 also rules that "a protective zone is created around a nuclear installation, which constitutes an area whose use is limited in order to diminish the radiological danger."

With the adoption of the SEJM guidelines as directions of action, every step is taken simultaneously to ensure that development of nuclear power industry in Poland takes place in a safe manner. First of all, the most commonly used throughout the world pressurized water reactor has been chosen for nuclear power stations constructed in Poland. Simultaneously, both for the first nuclear power plant constructed on the Zarnowiec Lake with 465 mw blocks and for the successive plants with 100 mw blocks technical solutions featuring containment structures have been selected. Thus, three barriers stand in the way of spreading of fission products: Fuel elements cans, leakproof cooling system and the containment structure. Apart from all that emergency cooling systems have been designed for the reactor which ensures that reactor core is cooled even if the proper cooling system fails.

Analysis of the IAEA Statute proves that the organization does not and cannot supervise or control the construction and exploitation of nuclear power stations and other projects linked to the implementation of programmes of development of nuclear power industry in indvidual countries.

However, in line with the decision taken by IAEA's Board of Governors on May 21st, IAEA will reveiw research and power-producing reactors in countries, members of the agency, taking into account the aftermath of breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

In line with the "Nuclear Law" of April 10, 1986, nuclear safety and radiological protection in Poland are supervised by the State Atomistics Agency (PAA) headed by the president performing the function of a central organ of state administration. PAA's president is an institution independent in his actions from teams constructing and operating nuclear power plants and from their governing bodies.

Issuing permits for the construction, starting, usage and closing down of each nuclear power unit in Poland belongs to the basic duties and powers of the PAA's president.

The construction of the nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec is also covered by nuclear energy supervision. Following a period of research and analyses of nuclear safety and radiological protection which lasted for over a year, a permit was issued by the PAA's president to begin construction on the plant. The permit contains, however, over 30 conditions which must be met by the constructor so that the construction of the nuclear plant in Zarnowiec could be continued. The materials, structures and equipment and work technology which influences nuclear safety and radiological protection are covered by the nuclear inspection.

One of the conditions of issuing a permit for the start and exploitation of the Zarnowiec nuclear plant will be a plan of emergency procedures forwarded by the plant's general manager and consulted with appropriate authorities as well as documented evidence of organizational and technical means enabling the immediate implementaton of such a plan.

The nuclear inspection body in Poland makes use of recommendations compiled by the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning the safe construction and exploitation of nuclear power plants.

As the presented information shows the Sejm, similarly to the government and state bodies responsible under law for the use of nuclear energy for the needs of the national economy, that is for Poland's residents as well, puts safety issues in the forefront.

MESSNER ADDRESSES TECHNICAL EXPERTS, ECONOMISTS

AU031843 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 May 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner at a meeting of the main councils of the Chief Technical Organization and the Polish Economic Society held in Warsaw 28 May]

[Text] PAP -- Zbigniew Messner stressed that it is the government's duty to listen to and make use of opinions. However, it must be remembered that there is a fundamental difference between viewing matters from one angle and seeing them from the place where decisions are made. All factors and circumstances, for example social ones, must be taken into account when making decisions, but these, as a rule, are omitted in theoretical deliberations. Z. Messner pointed out that one of the 10th congress' tasks is strengthening the positive phenomena that have emerged in recent years and eradicating negative phenomena. The premier stressed that change and improvement in the economic system in the form of economic reform is an irreversible fact. If today there is emotionally charged talk of a slackening of change and the application of temporary solutions -- and this is cited as evidence of a halting of the reform -- then this is because there is an important psychological factor at play. These fears stem from experiences in earlier decades, when reform undertakings were announced and then abandoned. There is no likelihood of this happening today because we realize that the current state of the economy has resulted from the abandonment of reform in the past.

Z. Messner agreed with those speakers who viewed as matters of the greatest importance the modernization of technology, technological progress, changes in the structure of production, and the consistent creation of conditions for the operation of economic compulsion in the economy. He said that economic compulsion should become a fundamental principle in management. As for a strategy of actions designed to effect changes in the structure of production, two courses of action are envisaged. The first is one consisting of several dozen undertakings intended to produce results over 2 to 3 years and the second is th creation of a base for more far-reaching structural changes over the next 10 to 15 years.

MANAGERS, OTHERS ATTEND CONFERENCE EXPORTING

Wozniak Speaks

AU252014 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 86 p 2

[Speech by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at a meeting of managers and party secretaries of exporting enterprises held at the PZPR Central Committee building in Warsaw on 14 May]

[Text] This conference has been devoted to boosting exports, but exporting is not something that exists in isolation; it is an integral part of the national economy and is harnessed to the standard of management.

On the one hand, exporting is the product of economic potential and technical standards, and, on the other hand, exporting itself creates demands for technical and technological development and makes it necessary to improve the manner and quality of manufacturing goods.

Thus, exporting is a driving force in the economy; it influences the growth in demands and compels the country to compete in the world economy. It must be recognized that efforts to raise profitable exports are efforts to ensure that Poland occupies an appropriate place in Europe and the world. Unfortunately, our position in world markets at the present time cannot give us cause for satisfaction.

Most of our exports depend on efficient trading and on the ability to be flexible and responsive to the needs of trading partners. There is, therefore, a need for closer cooperation between those engaged in trade and those engaged in manufacturing.

Financial and pricing mechanisms play an important role but the matter does not end there. We need drive and initiative on the part of traders and managers, eagerness, a desire to work, and motivation. During the last 4 days, workers' self-management has become more firmly established and has created opportunities for workforce participation in the running of enterprises. But this fact has not raised productivity or increased initiative. Thus, in addition to self-management, we need efficient managers.

We need a committed cadre, efficient workers and engineers, people for whom exporting will be a matter of honor. The party has a special role to play in fostering such activities in all its areas of activity.

Gwiazda Address

AU252020 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 86 p 2

["Abridged version" of speech by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at meeting of managers and party secretaries of exporting enterprises held at the PZPR Central Committee building in Warsaw on 14 May.]

[Excerpt] There is general agreement on the need to shift the economy in an export orientated direction. However, as soon as the general principle is translated into the language of concrete goals and tasks, dilemmas which have to be solved arise.

These dilemmas pertain to the principles of priority investment in areas which create the greatest possibility of increasing export potential, priority in supplies (including imported supplies) for those areas which possess the greatest export growth rate potential; and the fixing of pay preferences for export production in relation to other forms of production. In addition to this, it is essential to adopt the principle of limiting the number of areas enjoying priority status in development, supplies, pay, and finance.

The proposed strategy might infringe upon a whole series of vested interests whose spokesmen might attempt to prevent its realization. This will effect those branches and sectors of the economy which will not obtain or will be deprived of priority status in investment, supplies, and finance. Thus, it is essential to coordinate the realization of the strategy in a more efficient manner.

Institutional changes in the area of foreign trade ensured that enterprises enjoyed a higher profit-earning capacity on account of their export activities than in the domestic market.

According to studies conducted by the Ministry of Finance, the average net rate of return on sales made in the country was 10.9 percent, whereas the rate of return from export sales was more than twice as high and amounted to an average of 24.4 percent.

Despite efforts to extend enterprise interest in production for export, the results that have been obtained are disappointing. The situation which has existed for years continues to persist: Only about 29 percent of manufacturing enterprises engage directly in exporting.

As studies show, about 33 enterprises account for more than 70 percent of exports of finished goods. This state of affairs must change. the necessity of exporting for the national economy must quickly become a necessity for enterprises.

The Central Committee theses for the 10th party congress state that one of the mainsprings for the realization of strategic goals during the upcoming years is "the expansion of the economy's export potential and the deepening of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union in particular."

Over the 15 years which separate us from the end of the century, a two-fold increase in the role of exports in industrial production should occur. This means that by the year 2000, one fourth of industrial output ought to be destined for foreign markets.

Today's conference organized on the initiative of the Central Committee team for pro-export policy affairs should attempt to answer fundamental questions formulated in the 10th Congress theses:

Are opportunities for effecting a growth in exports being utilized to the maximum extent possible, as well as opportunities for increasing export effectiveness?

What can still be done to rationalize imports?

Why do so many enterprises that can produce for export not do so?

We should look for concrete answers which will indicate appropriate technological, economic, financial, legal, and organizational paths.

MESSNER MEETS EMBASSY OFFICIALS IN BUDAPEST

LD121101 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 June 86

[Text] A meeting took place at the Polish Embassy in Budapest today between Zbigniew Messner and Josef Czyrek, members of the Polish delegation to the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee meeting, and the embassy's political personnel, the office of the trade attache, and also those of our other bureaus in Hungary. Zbigniew Messner and Josef Czyrek informed them of the country's current political, social, and economic situation, with particular attention being paid to preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress.

LEADERS DISCUSS PARTY ISSUES PRIOR TO CONGRESS

AU231508 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 86 p 2

[Henryk Heller report: "The Development of the Socialist Political System -- Poznan Conference Ends"]

[Text] On 6 May in Poznan, a 2-day ideological-theoretical conference devoted to subject-matter contained in chapter 5 of the Draft PZPR Program entitled "The Development of the Socialist Political System" ended with the presentation of conclusions and opinions put forth earlier by five problems teams.

In the problems team that discussed "The PZPR's Role in the Socialist Political System," representatives of worker milieus stressed the need to use past knowledge and experience in order to recognize the barriers and obstacles facing the country's harmonious development.

A series of theoretical tasks were discussed which require creative Marxist-Leninist thinking in the light of the modern practice of socialist construction in Poland. It was regarded as essential to clarify the concept of proletarian dictatorship and its relationship toward the exercising of authority by the coalition method. The need to consolidate the system of people's councils was pointed out and the need to increase the role which party members should play in them.

A subject of particular interest in the team that discussed problems of consolidating the socialist rule of law was the connection between socialism, democracy, and the rule of law on the one hand, and the making of laws in a way that conforms to the desire and interests of the working people on the other. The conclusions that were voiced included the need for citizens to discharge their duties toward the state conscientiously, the need to preserve social discipline, and the need to shape society's legal culture. There were speeches on the need to stabilize the law, and it was said that amendments and new regulations are being issued too frequently before any assessment has been made of whether the existing law is being fully respected and therefore used. A lot of time was also devoted to administration, pointing out its servile role toward society. The administration should always be accurately aware of the relationship between the interests of society and those of the individual.

At the end, a joint stance concerning chapter 5 of the Draft PZPR Program was adopted by the Poznan Conference.

Amended Program Viewed

AU021716 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 May 86 p 2

[PAP: "Discussion on an Amended Version of the Draft PZPR Program"]

[Text] For many weeks there has been a general discussion on the Draft PZPR Program, which is a particularly important platform of preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress due to start in slightly over 1 month's time. Remarks and proposals from PZPR organizations, the allied parties, social organizations, party members, and nonparty persons are increasing day by day.

All of them are the subject of careful analysis, including by a working team of the First Congress Commission whose task it is to work out the draft document of the program, and by the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Commission.

On 24 May there was a joint meeting of the Ideological Commission and First Congress Commission team which discussed an amended version of the draft program brought about by another stage of editorial work.

The talks were chaired by Henryk Bednarski [PZPR Central Committee secretary] and were also attended by Tadeusz Czechowicz and Marian Orzechowski [PZPR Politburo member and foreign minister respectively]. Opening the meeting, H. Bednarski described the paths and results of the editorial team's work. He stressed that the team had tried to take into account in the amended version of the draft the rich subject matter of the talks on the subject of the version of the draft program that was published in February. Those talks had taken place not only at two, usually open, meetings by every primary party organization, but also at ideological-theoretical conferences held in selected voivodship capitals and devoted to individual chapters of the draft, as well as at meetings of social milieus, social organizations, and youth associations.

The present draft is shorter and more concise than the previous one. It discusses, for example, eight basic social problems which in the opinion of society ought to be solved on a priority basis in the nearest years. It places stronger emphasis on the economic and social conditions behind the performance of these tasks. It devotes greater attention to irregularities and pathology in social life. The section on housing construction has been changed and made more concise. Individual chapters of the draft contain other such changes, additions, and modifications.

At the meeting, during which 12 persons spoke, further remarks and proposals were expressed concerning detailed and general issues and concerning the layout of the document. Generally, however, it was agreed that the present version of the draft program, due to be placed before the PZPR Politburo, is much clearer and more readable and contains less repetition and unclear terminology.

Work on the document is continuing. Special use is being made of conclusions contained in the resolutions, stances, and materials adopted at voivodship precongress conferences. All this will help prepare the version of the draft PZPR program that will be presented before the Central Committee prior to the 10th congress.

After the end of the joint meeting there was a further meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Commission which discussed the tasks of the mass media in publicizing the theories of Marxism-Leninism and the scientific world outlook.

Further Talks

AU031811 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May-1 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- On 30 May, there was a third meeting of the congress commission team responsible for examining and preparing amendments and changes to the PZPR statute. The meeting was attended by members of the Central Committee's Internal Party Commission.

The talks were chaired by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

The team discussed and approved a draft of detailed editorial additions and addenda to the PZPR statute and "Regulations Governing the Election of Delegates, Authorities, and Control Bodies in the PZPR."

In the draft that has been prepared, use was made of the suggestions and proposals expressed by PZPR Committees, organizations, and members during the internal party campaign following the ninth congress and during the present congress campaign. The team regarded the present version of the draft changes to the statute as suitable for submission to the Central Committee, and proposed that it be made available to the delegates to the 10th congress.

The following persons who comprise the team took part: Politburo members Zofia Grzyb and Stanislaw Kalkus; Politburo candidate members Stanislaw Bejger and Czeslaw Kiszczak; Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla; and Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission.

Armed Forces Preparation

AU022008 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 21 May 86 pp 4, 5

[Article by General of Brigade Leslaw Wojtaski, deputy head of the Min Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces: "The Armed Forces Before the 10th PZPR Congress"]

[Excerpts] The precongress campaign is an important test of political maturity and effective performance for all the organizational cells of our Armed Forces. What are the results of this test? What have we achieved and how effective are these achievements? What kind of experience have we gained and how will we utilize it?

The main aims of the work of our Armed Forces are based on the 23d plenum resolution, on W. Jaruzelski's speech at that plenum, and on the Politburo directives on the precongress campaign. Generally speaking, we continue to promote the precongress campaign on two planes:

First, on the political-organizational plane because we wanted to ensure high organizational and other standards for party meetings, to promote an ardent and wise discussion on draft congress documents, to select valuable delegates to higher level conferences and the 10th congress, and to create a climate for candid individual talks with party members and candidates.

Second, on the propaganda-educational plane because we want to impress on soldiers the party's programmatic tasks, to gain their approval for these tasks, to strengthen socialist morality, to foster an honest attitude to service obligations, to improve people-to-people relations, to trigger social militancy in searching for solutions to important problems, to combat wrongdoing, and to propagate whatever is good, righteous, and noble in the life of soldierly collectives.

The precongress campaign is taking place under conditions of an acute political struggle at all levels of public and state life -- in the area of ideology, politics, and economy -- and it is of a global, interbloc, and internal character.

We can even say that it is of a purely Polish and regional character. The political adversaries, who represent various imperialist centers of subversive ideology, want to discredit socialism and halt progressive changes in the world. The 27th CPSU Congress has supplied us with rich theoretical and political observations on this subject and with a profound analysis of development processes and of the contradictions and dangers present in the contemporary world. In our training, propaganda, and information work we draw for inspiration on the achievements of this congress. Propagating the materials adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress -- these materials are of great interest to our party and our people -- is an important feature of the precongress campaign in our Armed Forces.

Our military front of ideological-political training, briefly presented here, is extensive and full of go. If we attempted to sum up what we are doing in connection with the 10th congress, we would have to say this: We continue to present a deep and positive interpretation of party policy and the draft party program for Poland's development; to state with candor the difficulties bunched up along the road to the country's future; and to unmask the true motives of the slanderous propaganda launched by external and internal adversaries of socialism. We continue to do all this to ensure that our soldiers are aware of the challenges of the future, of the opportunities provided for us by the future, of the difficulties we have to overcome, and of the dangers created for space and our national security by the policy of imperialism and its various allies.

Mokrzyszczak Assessment

PM061055 Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 30 Apr-1 May 86 pp 1, 15

[Interview with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, by KAR correspondent Irena Scholl; date, place not given]

[Text] [Scholl] It is only 2 months now before the 10th congress starts. We are half-way through the precongress campaign. How do you assess its course?

[Mokrzyszczak] More than 90 percent of primary and branch party organizations have already elected their delegates to precongress conferences run by higher party echelons. More than 60 percent of the scheduled enterprise meetings and conferences have already taken place, as well as between 10 and 20 percent of parish, municipal parish, municipal, and district conferences. To date over 110,000 comrades have been elected delegates to enterprise conferences, and more than 140,000 to conferences of first grade party echelons. The largest enterprise party organizations, that is, those that have more than 650 members, send their representatives directly to the congress. More than 150 of those have already been elected.

[Scholl] What is the social composition of the body of delegates chosen to date?

[Mokrzyszczak] Workers are in a definite majority among the 10th congress delegates elected directly in enterprises. They account for 65 percent of all delegates elected to date. Among delegates elected to enterprise conferences, workers account for 41 percent, which is a significantly lower proportion. In both these cases, however, their share is higher than the share of workers in the composition of the party.

The proportion of workers among delegates elected to municipal, municipal-parish, and district conferences is, on the other hand, smaller. Nationally, it amounts to less than 30 percent. There are, however, considerable disparities between individual voivodships here. In industrialized towns and conurbations the proportion of workers is higher, often exceeding 50 percent of the total number of delegates.

In our opinion, there are too few young people less than 35 years old among the delegates, and also too few women. To date, they account for less than 20 percent. Let me point out that party members and candidate party members make up 24 percent of that age group, and that there are 27 percent who are women candidates and full party members.

I will not, therefore, pretend that there is no need for all of us to be anxious to make the social and vocational cross section of the delegates participating in precongress conferences, as well as the delegates to the 10th congress, fully representative of the party and of the whole community of the working people.

[Scholl] It seems to me that the voice of the workers in the precongress debate is as important as their representation among the elected delegates.

[Mokrzyszczak] I am in complete agreement with you. What matters is not merely attendance at meetings or conferences, but first and foremost the voice of the representatives of the working class on all topical issues of fundamental importance to the party and the state. Judging by the way the precongress campaign has progressed so far, I can say that workers take a very active part in the campaign debate. They account for more than 65 percent of the nearly half-a-million-strong body of party members and candidate members who have spoken at campaign meetings. Their contributions are sharp and critical. But at the same time -- and this needs to be stressed -- they are objective and usually followed by practical conclusions.

[Scholl] Meetings and conferences are also attended by representatives of party echelons and members of the party leadership. I know that you yourself have already participated in several precongress debates. What are they like?

[Mokrzyszczak] First of all it has to be said that they are serious debates. They are open and sincere, and they embrace many issues. The main ones are the economic reform and the progress of its implementation, the draft party program, and recently also the 10th congress theses. All these are confronted with reality, with everyday problems facing individual people and individual communities. Thus, much time is devoted to very particular, detailed questions. To give you an example, voivodas and town mayors get "rapped across the knuckles" for chronically protracted housing repairs, or bad organization in the commerce sector. Party activists are not invariably praised either. Many speakers in the debate have been criticizing the work of the so-called desk-bound activists, which sometimes seems to be a substitute for direct contact with people. Some comrades, unfortunately, still have too little time to talk to the young members of the party, to discuss things openly with no taboos. It is often many years before some party organizations, especially the smaller ones, get to see someone from the higher echelons. Secretaries of enterprise committees are frequently left to tackle difficult problems on their own. Some of them are not always strong enough, or brave enough, to oppose the enterprise management even though the situation might require it.

It is easier today to criticize people placed "on the higher rungs" -- and criticize them openly -- than one's own overseer or foreman. There is parallel criticism of the excess of party programs and resolutions and the lack of consistency in their implementation, as well as the ineffectiveness of control measures.

We treat many of those comments, especially the critical ones, very seriously indeed. We view them as important signals. In those milieus where the negative phenomena do occur we must listen to people -- all people, not just party members -- particularly carefully, and we must take effective measures to improve the situation.

[Scholl] How is the draft party program viewed?

[Mokrzyszczak] The debate indicates that not everybody has as yet had the time to study it closely. That is why the first reactions to it varied widely. They ranged from such opinions as: realistic, ambitious, and feasible, to: overoptimistic and impossible to realize. There were also those who doubted: Can our opinions contribute to changing its shape? Here I would like to quote the words spoken by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 25th Central Committee Plenum: "The differences between the present and the final versions of the program will be a measure of the quality of the debate."

Voivodship committees and the Central Committee are still receiving letters from citizens containing further interesting suggestions concerning the program. Today I can only sketch the main trends that have emerged in the precongress debate.

The latter is mostly about widely interpreted economic matters, and here much emphasis is put on the need to modernize the national economy, update the technological processes, and reduce the social costs of production, all this to be done alongside the reform. There is much talk about the need to raise the efficiency of enterprises and improve work organization and discipline without resorting to new investments. Thrift and good economic management must become fact, not slogans -- that is the leitmotiv of many precongress debates.

The debaters demand that the Central Committee guarantee the higher effectiveness of its socioeconomic policy presented in the ninth congress resolution. There is criticism of the number of so-called directives from above, the frequent changes in financial regulations, or the so-called "rules of the game" within the framework of the reform. Some anxiety has been expressed over the tendency to excessive centralization of management. The functioning of central administration offices and bodies providing an intermediate link between these and the enterprises is frequently subjected to strong criticism.

Comrades often state self-critically that not everything has been done in their enterprises in the area of improving work discipline, increasing savings in materials and components, or raising product quality. They stress the importance of working well and being paid equally well. We must not allow the kind of situation, say the workers, where a highly skilled workman operating high-technology, sophisticated modern equipment gets between Z20,000 and 30,000 [per month], which is considerably less than the earnings of someone who has gone to work in a private enterprise and turns out the proverbial peddler's merchandise.

One extensive topic in the debate is, of course, housing construction. In the course of a party debate a young man admitted frankly: I am very happy working at my enterprise, but I have to leave because I have had an offer of a job with housing provided. People will go wherever their practical problems are solved more satisfactorily.

[Scholl] Is there no reason to fear that the only fruit of the precongress debate will be repetition of the grievances and requests already voiced during the people's councils and Sejm election campaigns?

[Mokrzyszczak] If the grievances and problems are voiced by the whole population and currently by party members, it means that the party has close ties with the population and is plagued by the same ills. Besides, the precongress debate is not designed exclusively for compiling lists of everyday grievances. The organizers of meetings and conferences and the activists who lead party debates try to direct the thoughts of their participants toward the future.

From material collected during fruitful debates at primary and branch party organizations and individual talks with party members, enterprise committees prepare extensive documents in which they formulate their opinions and their creative conclusions, addressed both to central, voivodship, and enterprise party authorities and to various levels of state administration agencies.

Someone has said: We must not "talk the campaign into the ground." More action, fewer words. That is why it is the duty of activists and organizational structures to see to it that the grievances are eliminated right now, straightway.

The numerous community actions and production pledges that are now taking place demonstrate that the precongress campaign is accompanied by deeds as well as words. It pleases us most when they meet the needs of the market and the whole economy. As someone who has for a large part of his life been involved with the railroads, I note with delight that, for example, railroad workers have been repairing railroad cars and coal gondolas. These, as we know, are nowadays crucial if we are to keep up and improve the state of our transportation.

[Scholl] New party members are given their party cards during precongress meetings and conferences. This gives an impression of being a "gala action," a party-recruitment campaign....

[Mokrzyszczak] The precongress campaign is a particularly important period for the party, and that is why there is nothing strange in the fact that new members are handed their cards with some ceremony. That moment is always important in the life of any party organization, not to mention the individual concerned.

Such occasions take place more and more often, because more and more candidate members are joining the Polish United Workers Party. We noted a gradual increase in party membership as early as February last year, and by August the intake was higher than the so-called wastage. Therefore the party is growing. Its current strength is 2,117,000 members.

It is not our ambition to have mass party membership. According to Lenin's directive, it should constitute the vanguard of the working class. It must develop spontaneously, without any special campaigns. And that is how our party is developing at the moment. And, which is particularly important, it is attracting more and more young people, workers, and farmers.

[Scholl] What are the motives which prompt young people to join the party?

[Mokrzyszczak] I think that they are beginning to perceive more and more clearly that the role of the party is that of the motive force of the transformations taking place in our country. It attracts those young people who are characterized by genuine, active patriotism. Those who want to defend the national honor through deeds and by strengthening Poland's place in the world. To take responsibility for the fate of the country.

They often cite as examples the wise, honest, and dependable older comrades who do not merely pursue their private interests, frequently their commanding officers during their military service. This is the best evidence that the attitude displayed by party members at their workplace and in their everyday environment is of paramount importance alongside ideological and instruction work and the need to step up the ideological offensive and reinforce intraparty discipline.

To conclude, I will quote an extract from the program which I believe to be among the most important: "The party will win people's confidence only if it leads the struggle against social evils, disrespect for man's dignity, infringements of justice, arrogance, and incompetence." There is much that remains to be done....

[Scholl] Thank you for talking to me.

Czechowicz Address

AU281400 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 21 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by PZPR Politburo member Tadeusz Czechowicz at a meeting of the Lodz branch of the Pax Association in Lodz on 20 May]

[Text] Dr Tadeusz Czechowicz stressed in his speech that the most important problems currently facing the party include an account of the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth extraordinary congress, the definition of a program for the country's development in the immediate future, and the shaping of Poland's prospects until the next century.

At the ninth congress the party indicated that its chief tasks were acting for the sake of national accord, reforming the economy, and combating political opponents. We are sensitive to all problems experienced by society. T. Czechowicz said: We are in favor of expanding people's rule. This can be seen in all the party's paths of action One important sign of this is the consolidation of the role and status of the allied forces cooperating with the PZPR. We are aiming for an increasingly greater socialization of authority by involving society in the solving of difficult matters, in the making of decisions, and in the sharing of responsibility. This requires the desire and ability of self-government bodies to make full use of their statutory powers and perform their tasks consistently.

The economic reform process requires consistent action and improvement, for it often encounters obstacles and restrictions such as imperfect economic mechanisms and barriers in the sphere of energy, raw materials, and ecology. The ways out of this situation are contained in the theses [for the 10th congress] and draft program, and are being pointed out by participants in the precongress discussion. We must reform the work of the center of management, carry out a review and approval of work posts, and eliminate many discrepancies in the distribution of social benefits.

Science, education, culture, recreation, and tourism require a great deal of concern. Each of these areas requires greater outlay, but this depends most of all on the speed with which the national income grows.

Gasiorowski Interviewed

AU41523 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 21 May 86 pp 3, 5

[Article by Bartolomiej Gasiorowski, senior inspector of the PZPR Central Committee Political-Organizational Department: "Individual Talks Before the 10th PZPR Congress -- The Same Party, But Not Quite the Same"]

[Excerpts] In line with the 13th party plenum decisions, nationwide individual talks have been held with PZPR members and candidates in connection with the precongress campaign. These talks have created much interest in the committees in which the primary party organizations are active as particularly demonstrated by the fact that nonparty people have continued to stay in touch with the teams in charge of the talks, to put forward observations and postulates concerning the situation in enterprises and institutions and, which is very valuable, to submit proposals for the draft party program and for the congress theses. They have also made direct contacts with party members, asking them to bring up certain issues during the individual talks, and some of them have asked to be admitted to the party.

The talks have certainly amounted to important political work, have helped party members to understand many socioeconomic and political problems, and have enabled the talks teams to polemize with simplified, false, and harmful views. This has made it easier for party members to stick to reality in their thinking, to think in terms of national issues, and to improve their political standards.

Although the talks had nothing to do with screening party members, the evaluations made during them about party members' efforts to discharge their statutory duties and party tasks have had a mobilizing effect on their attitudes and have impressed on them the need to be more dependable in observing the norms and principles of party membership.

At times the talks teams have decided to mete out party punishments to some party members and to have some removed from the party. At the same time, they have praised the party members distinguished for their political and occupational attitudes. The talks have helped to stimulate the work of the primary party organizations in expanding party ranks. Many candidates have been admitted into the PZPR and new primary party organizations have been set up.

In their talks workers party members positively evaluated the improvements in the country's situation, but stressed that it was necessary to intensify the struggle against the waste of materials and against excessive bureaucracy in enterprises.

All of them pointed to the poor discipline and organization of work and to the faulty relation between wages and actual work. They criticized the legal enactments that enable the private sector to amass excessive riches and stressed that more resolute actions are necessary to remove all irregularities and dishonest people from this sector. In particular, they asked for consistent efforts to combat wrongdoing and to aggravate the struggle against habitual criminals, hooligans, parasites, and so on.

Farming party members discussed primarily farm production and its profitability and effectiveness and spoke of the inadequate flow of production equipment, chemical fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, coal, and building materials to the rural areas. They also stressed the need for a greater control of prices on industrial products and for efforts to counter the low quality of these products, especially of farm machines.

Party members recruiting from the cadres of managers, engineers, and technicians discussed above all the performance of production and other enterprises under the conditions of the economic reform and in general positively evaluated its principles. However, they criticized the operational directives in connection with the reform because in practice they cause distortions of and even large-scale deviations from the idea and principles of the reform.

Many party members who are teachers demonstrated their concern for the socialist character of schools and for training young people in the spirit of patriotism. They also spoke of the social and living conditions of teachers and, especially, of their earnings.

Party members in higher education establishments have often discussed the ideological and educational work with students and have drawn attention to the activities of party organizations in these establishments. They proposed that ideological requirements placed on academic instructors should be tightened and that measures should be taken to ensure that every instructor fulfills the tasks of instruction in line with state policy.

Party members responsible for culture discussed the propagation of culture and the expansion of its material base and spoke with concern about the gradual elimination and degradation of the rural clubs, which in the present situation are the only base for cultural activities in villages. They were equally concerned for the situation in workers communities in which the traditional cultural sponsorship of trade unions has been reduced to a mere symbol. Some of them were bitter about the disappearance of the educational and cultural role of production enterprises.

Young party members cited many barriers that hinder the development of young people and make it difficult for them to achieve proper positions in the economic and social life of production enterprises and of communities. They also stressed that the primary party organizations and the ZSMP circles should cooperate with each other, especially in ideological-political work, in supplying these circles with training and information materials, and in taking care of young workers in order to attract them to the ZSMP and the PZPR.

Party members who are pensioners spoke of the people who refuse to work and yet enjoy better living conditions than those who do work, stressed their concern about social wrongdoing, and demanded a more energetic and effective struggle against it.

The performance and activities of the party were the main feature of the individual talks, which stressed the need for making the party a massive workers party and for ensuring that party organizations know how to effectively enforce the party's leading and guiding role in the communities in which the party is active and in mass social and political organizations.

TRYBUNA LUDU EXAMINES UNION MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

AU251757 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 May 86 pp 1, 8

[Article by "Teg": "The Majority of Workers Belong to Trade Unions -- More Than 6 Million members in All"]

[Text] Trade union ranks have grown by almost 300,000 during the first 3 months of this year. To give an exact figure, the trade union movement numbers 6,023,000 members (a figure which includes 650,000 retired and other pensioned persons). Thus, the trade union movement embraces more than half of those employed at workplaces.

What kind of people wish to join the movement most of all? The answer is workers. There are 3.5 million of them in the movement and they constitute 57 percent of union membership. To complete the picture: Young people comprise 30-35 percent of today's total union membership.

Apparent and statistical differences between various sectors of the economy and regions are so far-reaching that it is difficult to make generalizations. For example, there is no lack of voivodships in which a decisive majority of workforces have joined the trade union movement but there are also voivodships -- Warsaw, Lodz, Walbrzych, and Siedlce to name but a few -- in which average membership hovers around the 40 percent mark.

Are trade unionists at work in all those units of the economy -- 27,400 workplaces -- which are entitled to have union representation? It is true that about 1,000 new workplace organizations have been recently set up but it is also true that there are still no such organizations in 1,300 mainly small enterprises. In statistical terms this is not a very great number but that does not alter the fact that 302,000 employees lack union representation.

Gradual but tangible changes are occuring in the process of trade union movement integration. Many workplace organizations have come to the conclusion that ultimately it pays to go beyond the factory gates, to become involved in the work of federations and regional cells. Decisions of this nature were taken by 1,700 workplace unions announced their entry to branch representative bodies and 1,000 such unions announced their accession to voivodship accords.

However, about 5,200 of the 26,000 registered trade unions see no need to participate in the work of federations or at any rate no need to provide formal confirmation of such participation.

Voivodship trade union accords bring together 62 percent of basic union cells.

The information contained in these figures provides confirmation of one thing: The rebirth of the trade union movement is a process. It is a process spread out over years of strengthening internal unity and organizational cohesion, of improving the circulation of information, and of surmounting obstacles in the awareness of both trade union members and activities.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO WALDHEIM AFTER ELECTION

AU120812 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Kurt Waldheim, Republic of Austria: I want to extend cordial congratulations, together with best wishes for good health and happiness, and wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Austrian people. I also want to express the conviction that, in the spirit of traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Austria, relations between our countries and peoples will constantly develop to our mutual benefit and well-being and in the interest of the cause of peace, cooperation, and detente in Europe and throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH EEC REPRESENTATIVE

AU121556 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1509 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/6/1968 -- On June 12, the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Willy de Clercq, member [as received] of the European Economic Community (EEC), who paid a visit to Romania. The guest warmly thanked for the interview he was granted and expressed satisfaction for the opportunity to visit Romania.

During the talk questions were approached related to the course of cooperation between Romania and the EEC, which develops in keeping with the agreements concluded. It was shown that the ties between Romania and the European Economic Community and the countries members of that organization could be broadened and diversified, and the wish was expressed further to work with a view to better turning to account the existing possibilities, to identifying new forms of cooperation in industry, agriculture, in modern technologies, in other areas, to mutual benefit, in the interest and understanding of peace.

International problems were also approached, particularly those related to the economic situation in Europe. President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that, in the present-day condition, resolute action should be taken to expand interstate cooperation, step up commercial exchanges, for a policy which could stimulate internatinal collaboration, for the promotion of new forms of mutually profitable cooperation in various fields of activity.

Highlighting the direct link between disarmament and development, President Nicolae Ceausescu laid stress on the need to do everything for the cessation of the arms race and the achievment of a complex programme for disarmament -- nuclear first and foremost -- which should include all types of weapons, conventional arms included, for the building of a climate of confidence and security, which would enable a broad development of cooperation among all the states on the European Continent.

The interview was attended by Vasiule Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

CEAUSESCU TOASTS AL-JUMAYYIL AT DINNER

AU091006 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jun 86 p 1, 3

[Report on toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at dinner in honor of Lebanese president Amin al-Jumayyil at the Bucharest Palace of the State Council on 6 June]

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed the guest and stressed the fact that this visit is an expression of the good relations between our countries and peoples and of the mutual wish to act in order to expand cooperation in the economic, scientific-technological, and cultural fields, as well as in the international arena.

During the talks we began today, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, we exchanged opinions on various issues regarding relations between the two countries and peoples. We jointly reached the conclusion that broad possibilities exist to expand cooperation on multiple levels.

I have listened carefully to your expression of concern for the seeking of political solutions to the problems in Lebanon, for reaching national reconciliation, and for strengthening Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty. As close friends of the Lebanese people, we would like to express the Romanian people's wish that the current situation be overcome and that ways be found that lead toward national reconciliation, the Lebanese people's unity, and the consolidation of its unity, independence, and liberty. Such a path will ensure the necesssary conditions for strong socioeconomic development and for a rise in the general development level of the friendly Lebanese people.

We discussed other Middle East issues as well -- the way toward seeking political solutions to all problems and the need for an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, for a just peace and in order to solve the Palastinian problem, including the establishment of the independent Palestinian state.

There are many serious and complex problems in the world -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said. We believe that the issue of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and the ensuring of peace throughout the world are the fundamental issues. Interstate relations should be based on the principles of equality, respect for independence and national sovereignty, and noninterference in domestic affairs. If all peoples, regardless of their size -- particularly the small-and medium-sized countries, the nonaligned and the developing countries -- work in complete solidarity, they can change the course of events and can ensure the triumph of reason, peace, and internatioal cooperation.

Expressing the belief that the visit and the talks held represent an important event in the relations between our countries and peoples, President Nicolae Ceausescu wished the friendly Lebanese people unity, well-being, independence, and happiness and good cooperation between Romania and Lebanon, and he raised a toast to the health of the president of Lebanon and to the health of all those present.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAM

LD120957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1701 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- The SFRY presidency held a session today chaired by President Sinan Hasani.

In reference to some topical issues on further development in the energy industry, the SFRY Presidency is of the view that no decision concerning the building of nuclear power plants in the country can be made until a long-term development program of the SFRY energy industry is drawn up and adopted and an agreement reached on the joint development plan for the electric power industry. In this, however, attention must be paid chiefly to the possibility of fully exploiting our own natural resources (water, coal, solar energy, etc.) and also to the need for drawing up a comprehensive program for conserving all energy forms.

At the same time, the Presidency called on the Federal Executive Council to engage all appropriate organs and scientific institutions in comprehensive research into and analysis of all aspects of the development of nuclear energy and the application of nuclear technology in view of the development of our economy and society and of the realistic prospects for the future use of more modern and safer technologies. The Presidency also emphasized the need for the scientific and social verification and formulation of more precise criteria and standards that will have to be satisfied before any decision about the construction and location of nuclear power plants is made.

BELOVSKI ADDRESSES 12TH YOUTH CONGRESS

AU121837 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0902 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Speech by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the morning plenary session of the 12th Congress of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia -- live]

[Text] Comrades: The decisive question of the continuity and future of our socialist revolution has been and continues to be a question of the extent to which young people are creators and bearers of its ideals and aims. The LCY's responsibility for the revolution's destiny is also reflected in its supporting and absorbing the progressive ideas and views that young people have about socialism and our self-managing reality and in stimulating young people's efforts to change the situation and relations in our society according to authentic expressions of the revolution and their own sensibility, from the standpoint of their own perspectives and strivings for humanism and a socialist self-managing democracy.

It is the right and obligation of the young generation to be dissatisfied with what has been achieved and to demand and assert its historic opportunity and responsibility here and now and not in some distant future, to wage a struggle itself, and to contribute to the general effort toward solving the crisis and further developing the Yugoslav socialist revolution. It is on the basis of this creative discontent with what exists that one should stimulate and mobilize the growing creative forces which, through organized social action, are capable of realizing a liberation of everyone, including young people, that would give much more than what one has been denied by the present crisis. Young people are a subject of revolutionary movement, and not the ornament of an epoch.

A large part of the young generation has been included in production, science, culture, and associated labor. The great contribution of that generation is contained in the material and spiritual wealth and achievements of our society and country, but that generation is also confronted with the occurences of bureauctatic mediocrity, leveling in the distribution, and demands for obedience. This is choking the talent, motivation, and creative capabilities of young people. They should therefore be those most interested in and ready for changing this situation in a much quicker and radical way, and they should comprehensively contribute to this change themselves. They must actively join the struggle for solving the accumulated economic and other problems along the lines of our socialist self-managing alternative. Young people cannot stand aside and adopt the role of mere observer or critic. The LC is obliged to extend support to the creative commitment of the young people. I am convinced that such an approach will be unitedly expressed at the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress.

Although some significant initiatives have been started recently, there is no reason for self-satisfaction regarding LCY engagement in solving problems the young generation is facing and regarding active and organized sociopolitical activity by young people. It is obvious that specific, rather small but still tangible moves and results are more valuable than a pile of resolutions and declarations, even if they are wise and principled. This certainly means that the LC is obliged to implement its own tenets and policy with more consistency, in particular within the front of organized socialist forces.

Youth justifiably insists upon the implementation of the socialist principle of distribution according to work. Without that there is no real motivation for work or struggle against idleness and irresponsibility, nor will there be any growth of social wealth that would enable us to successfully solve development, economic, and social problems, in particular unemployment, to develop a new quality and culture of life, and as a society to take an active position at the outset of the coming 21st century.

We must actively implement the principle that the destiny and assessment of every man and every collective depend on the results of his or its work and on the degree to which business operations and management of social property are successful. This must become the philosophy of our entire system and of our political system, the ruling norm of our behavior, and also of cadre policy, which is of huge importance for the affirmation of ability, and also for the future, of every young man. It is only under these conditions that we can speak of self-managing production relations, a break with statism and a hired labor attitude, a larger and richer material and spiritual production, unity and mutual relations, freedom of the personality, and equal conditions of work and creation for which young people also fight.

The LCY must fight for further improving the conditions of young people's education. This implies intensified efforts to realize the adopted aims of the reform of education and upbringing. The education of young people, it goes without saying, is not an end in itself, but a necessary preparation for their employment and joining the economic and social life of the country. Only through employment, young people get a real opportunity to build their existence, future, and destiny themselves. By entering the world of labor, young people take on themselves not just partial responsibility -- as we have been used to saying -- but full responsibility for the development of our socialist society and for the further development and the new breakthroughs of our socialist revolution.

In this context, one should devote full attention to the organization of a united and broad social action throughout the country with a view to employing young people, an action which will include all organizations of associated labor and all sociopolitical factors of the community. In this context, one should examine the creation of an economic policy which, by means of tax concessions, credit policy, and similar measures, will motivate young people to be employed in agriculture. The youth organization should also more resolutely oppose the spirit of parasitism and of avoiding work and responsibility which occurs among some young people, especially in big cities.

Full and equal inclusions of young people in the self-managing processes has special importance. We often here use the slogan about the LCY having to ensure conditions and space for young people's full participation in the process of social decisionmaking, as if -- whether we want it or not -- we are observing the young generation from a distance and as if someone should lead it by the hand and include it into social life. The young people -- together with the workers class -- should be the main force of the LCY and its activity. We must note that in the liberation war and socialist revolution -- during the time of all our victorious storms -- young people used to be the most active fighters for the policy of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, the makers and creators of our future. Today as well, young people must be a constituent and most active part of the LCY, an unavoidable subject in political action and decision in the LCY and in our socialist society as a whole. The lessons of democracy and responsibility are best learned in direct pratice -- that is an opportunity for everyone, including young people, to show themselves and prove themselves in action.

Through the form and content of its activity, the LCY should make possible the broadest expression of striving, interests, and activitism of the young generation both in realizing the historic interests of the workers class and in solving everyday problems in their community. This also means that the LCY must and can be attractive to young people, precisely by giving answers to questions that time is inevitably bringing with itself, to questions that are of existential importance for the young generation and society, that is, for the entire community, including the young generation.

Young people who cultivate respect for, and recognize the historic role of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the LCY must now find in the LCY room for expressing their creative energy and for their full contribution to, and responsibility for, the future of the country and the revolution.

In order that the LCY may be up to its historic task, it must open itself much more toward the social position and activities of the young people, toward the conditions of life and work for the young generation, the peculiarity and the diversity of their interests and needs. It must always lead the way, it must be modern, and above all it must be attractive to young people. Such an LC, freed from dogmatism, a paternalistic attitude, and sectarianism, will become even more their LC. Thus it will contribute not only to the strengthening of the democratic spirit and action of the LC but also to a deeper democratization and strengthening of the organized activities of the young people.

It is necessary to free the youth organization even more completely of the attributes of a conventional political organization, careerism and hierarchy, the tendencies toward power struggles, the blind following of fashions, and false radicalism.

The youth organization must become more and more the widest democratic alliance of the entire young generation, of the socialist views of all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Just like the young people, the LCY cannot be reconciled to the fact that a part of the young generation lives in apathy, with a feeling of impotence and lack of prospects. The LCY must continuously carry out well thought out social actions in which young people will find themselves and will make their breakthrough and contribution to the mainstream of social work and life. This now constitutes their revolutionary assault: They themselves should become the masters of their fate and the creators of new values in a community of which man is both the origin and the purpose.

The struggle against bureaucracy and statism, the struggle for socialist self-managing relations and humanism, must be waged on an even larger scale and with more courage and enthusiasm by the young people. We set the goals of this struggle in the LCY Program, the constitutional principles, the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and other program documents. It is necessary that we attain these goals more quickly, that we change and eliminate everything that stands in the way, that hobbles our revolution in its striving for a new historic breakthrough.

As is known, the present situation is burdened with many difficulties and shortcomings, but dissatisfaction with what exists does not give the right to anybody who is on the side of our revolution to seek for solutions and ways out of this situation through dogmatic and languor or through bourgeois restoration. This could not compensate for the disappointments and falls which inevitably accompany every movement and development.

Many times the young people have denounced those who tried to throw stones at our revolution and to denigrate its achievements. They also fiercely denounce nationalism in society and in their own ranks. They strive for a strengthening and firming up of the brotherhood and unity of our multinational community, without divisions and confrontations which deprive them of living space and prospects.

On these precepts we should continue to work persistently, bearing in mind that nationalism, bureaucracy, alienation, petty bourgeois spirit, divisions and suspicions are the greatest enemy of the young people and of their present and future.

Young people must contribute constantly to the struggle against the sources and manifestations of nationalism, as well as against the more and more aggressive activities of other class adversaries who strive to exploit and to misuse our difficulties and shortcomings. The Yugoslav socialist revolution experiences new conditions and faces new challenges. We are passing through difficult times, but this can be no excuse for losing hope. These are not our first nor are they our greatest difficulties. We have found solutions for virtually all misfortuones and contradictions that have faced the Yougoslav socialist revolution so far; we have found ways out; and we always became stronger. We relied above all on the strength of the workers class, the brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities, the trust that the LCY enjoyed in our society.

This experience teaches us that a better tomorrow will not come by itself, but that it can only be achieved through work and selfless involvement. We can surely get out of the crisis. We have determined ways of getting out of the difficulties.

We have faced openly and boldly the top priority and key problems of our development, and we have determined the ideopolitical basis for solving them. We have set a sufficiently broad basis for organized social activity to change awareness, behavior, and the overall situation.

The strategic backbone of all our strivings consists in this: that new room and breakthroughs be provided for socialist self-management and that it fill the overall social and economic currents and all our institutions. Socialist self-management is our basic tenet, and its further development and the mastering of statism are of vital importance for the future of our revolution, for our international position, and for our independent and nonaligned role in the world. Such a road demands comprehensive support and the contribution of all socialist self-managing forces, full involvement and struggle particularly when things do not run as they should and as we imagined, even when the struggle endangers individual, partial, or pragmatic interests.

It must be quite clear in this connection that the solving of the open questions, as urgent and grave as they may be, cannot be sought without or at the expense of socialist self-management and equality of our peoples and nationalities.

In the difficult efforts to pull the country out of the economic crisis, in the struggle for new breakthroughs in the development of socialist self-management, in the contribution to the further strengthening of the function of the Yugoslav federation on the basis of the equality of the peoples and nationalities, and ultimately in the struggle for a further constructive international role of nonaligned Yugoslavia, the young generation cannot be either a fellow traveler or an observer. It faces a historic challenge and responsibility to make these efforts and to wage this struggle.

The Yugoslav young generation has profoundly identified with the personality and great historic deeds of Josip Broz Tito. It has identified with the stratetic tenets of our revolution. It cares for the future of the Yugoslav community, the brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities. Therefore it must take on its shoulders further obligations and further responsibilities.

The revolution does not know about generation gaps. The revolution has been and remains a living bond of the generations. Optimism [as heard] and vacillation in the face of actions that are to provide the continuity of our revolutionary ideas would inevitably lead us to stagnation and would cause us to lose our historic perspective. One of the greatest values of the Yugoslav revolution lies precisely in the fact that it has enormous energy in its youth, which despite its difficulties and laggings, looks with confidence toward the future of socialist self-management and of our federal community of equal peoples and nationalities.

Comrades: I convey the greetings of the LCY Central Committee, the SAWPY Federal Conference, and other subjects united in the front of the socialist forces to the Congress of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation, the delegates, and all other participants. We wish you fruitful and successful work, with the well-founded expectation that your gathering today will constitute a significant contribution to our overall efforts for the future development of our socialist society and the strengthening of the SFRY. Thank you. [applause]

COMMITTEE REJECTS PLAN TO DEFER RETIREMENTS

LD101059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1556 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- Delegates in the Committee for Sociopolitical Relations of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY assembly did not accept the proposal made by the Federal Executive Council that individuals doing very responsible jobs in the federal organs of administration and in federal organizations should stay in their jobs to the end of 1988 even though they have fulfilled their retirement conditions. They were unanimously against this proposal. The explanation that the work involved, which is exceptionally important for the security of the country and that there are only 57 of these workers who, in addition, are under 60 years of age, did not help either. The stance taken by the delegates was that there had been plenty of time to provide appropriate cadre replacements for all these jobs and that the question of responsibility may even be raised as to why some thought had not been given to the problem before.

JANKOVIC ON AL-QADHDHAFI ABANDONING NONALIGNMENT

AU122039 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi made a speech on the 16th anniversary of the evacuation of the American Willis base on the Libyan coast. Some points of the speech are the occasion of our foreign political commentary by Nebojsa Jankovic:

Time allows us to dwell on two points which in our opinion deserve serious analysis. After repeating that Libya leader announced a certain distancing from the policy of nonalignment because, in his opinion, it is not capable of protecting its members from the aggression of the big powers. He advocated what he called a neutral Libya.

If one speaks about the power or importance of the Nonaligned Movement to protect its members from the attacks of a superpower's supersonic bombers, it is not difficult to assess that Al-Qadhdhafi is right, at first glance. Considering that it is a matter of a movement whose great majority is composed of developing countries that lack both ability and ambition to match the superpowers in military might, it is clear why the nonaligned countries usually are not in a position to offer effective protection in the event of an armed attack.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the strength of the Nonaligned Movement has never been measured by a military yardstick, but by the movement's ability to act politically on the international scene. Precisely in the case of the aggression against Libya, has not the strength of the movement been manifested in a unanimous denunciation of the attack? Did not a six-member delegation of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries, including Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav foreign minister, leave for Tripoli immediately after the U.S. attack, and afterward for New York, so that it could most sharply denounce in the United Nations the attack on a sovereign and nonaligned country? And did not such a stand by the nonaligned countries serve as a reason for the reexamination of the positions of some American allies in Europe as regards further military pressure on Libya?

In the situation following the American attack, a feeling of imminent war danger arose in Libya, and it is not difficult to understand it.

It is nevertheless difficult to shed the impression that the Libyan leadership is drawing conclusions which may be shown to be not only unjustified but also potentially dangerous.

Leaving aside, for the time being, the illogical nature of the assertion that one may become a member of a military-political bloc and retain a neutral status, we have to ask the essential question: After all this aggression and economic and political pressure that we have witnessed and which directly serves bloc policies, is it possible to believe that salvation from one bloc may be found under the wing of another, anywhere you may like, but especially in such a hot area as the Mediterranean and the Middle East?

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH TANZANIA'S MKAPA

LD122324 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2204 GMT 12 Jun 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 12 (TANJUG) -- The eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare should come out with concrete recommendations for assistance to the liberation struggle of southern African peoples, not just rhetorical declarations, it was stressed during talks held here this evening by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and his Tanzanian counterpart Benjamin Mkapa.

The Tanzanian foreign minister arrived on a three-day visit to Yugoslavia today.

Dizdarevic and Mkapa said that bilateral relations are developing successfully and underscored the need to promote economic cooperation which, in the past few years, lags behind the two countries' fruitful political relations.

Exchanges Dinner Toasts

LD130510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2333 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner at the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd tonight in honor of Benjamin Mkapa, Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs. The dinner took place in a very cordial, and friendly atmosphere.

During the dinner the two foreign Ministers exchanged toasts in which they devoted special attention to the present activity of the nonaligned movement and the preparations for the Eight Summit in Harare.

Having welcomed once again his guest from friendly Tanzania, Raif Dizdarevic emphasized that this meeting is an opportunity to examine all the possibilities for the further consolidation of cooperation and friendship between the two countries. This is equally an opportunity to exchange views on the issues of the modern world and the nonaligned countries' activities, he added.

Dizdarevic went on to say that both sides assess cooperation between Yugoslavia and Tanzania as unique, that is, relations between the two countries, which have a great deal in common, and are linked by traditional friendship and cooperation. There are no problems or differences in views in these relations.

Drawing attention to a great deal of unused capacities in the sphere of economic, financial and scientific-technical cooperation, Dizdarevic spoke in favor of the further joint efforts needed to achieve new successes in these fields.

The federal secretary then recalled that the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries is being prepared in highly unfavorable international conditions of renewed confrontations between the superpowers and exacerbated international economic relations, in other words, in the same conditions in which the first nonaligned summit, which was held in Belgrade, was prepared.

Dizdarevic went on to say:

"We are going to face numerous difficult problems at the summit, to which nonaligned countries should provide answers. It is fortunate that nonaligned countries are going to this summit consolidated, with strengthened unity and increased awareness about the need for a broader involvement of the movement in resolving fundamental issues of the modern world."

Thanking his host for his kind words Tanzanian foreign minister Benjamin Mkapa expressed his satisfaction at the opportunity to once again confirm by this visit the importance of friendship and cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

He went on to stress that Yugoslavia contributes a great deal to the economic development of Tanzania, particularly in the sphere of energy, transport, communications and other fields.

The Tanzanian minister talked about economic difficulties his country faces and briefed his hosts on plans for the recovery of the Tanzanian economy.

Mkapa then stressed that he had arrived in Belgrade with a desire to exchange views with Yugoslav friends on the current international situation, nonaligned countries' activities on the eve of the Harare summit, as well as on the situation in southern Africa.

Drawing attention to Yugoslavia's role in the Nonaligned Movement Mkapa said that Yugoslavia's views on numerous issues concerning international life are of exceptional importance for Tanzania in the present period of preparations for the successful work of the Harare summit.

Minister Mkapa confirmed that the international climate in which preparations for the eighth summit of the nonaligned are taking place is not at all favorable. He drew particular attention, among other things, to a new rivalry between the two existing blocs and their attempts to talk nonaligned countries into joining their groupings.

"If we follow the policy of Presidents Tito and Nyerere regarding the nonaligned movement and remain consistent to its original principles, we will succeed in preserving our independence and in leading a winning battle for peace in the world," Benjamin Mkapa, Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs, said in conclusion.